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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Monsoon 'Blitz' Cuts Off Bombay

G.I.P.R. Lines Flooded Beyond Kalyan

Break-Down Of Railway And Telegraph Services

DISLOCATION OF TRAINS FOR 48 HOURS: DIVERSION VIA DHOND AND MANMAD: MADRAS MAIL CANCELLED ON TUESDAY

BOMBAY, July 1.

Due to heavy floods on account of incessant rains and breaches between Vangani and Ambarnath, serious detention to traffic has been caused and two bogies of an Up Special have been derailed.

TRAINS DIVERTED

Trains are being diverted 'via' Dhond and Manmad lines.

48 HOURS DISLOCATION

The railway authorities in a communication to the Press say that communications are likely to be interrupted for at least forty-eight hours.

TELEGRAPH LINES BREAKDOWN

Owing to general breakdown of telegraph lines due to floods and cyclone telegrams to and from Northern and Southern India, Calcutta, Madras and Kathiawar are subject to serious delay, according to a notification by the Chief Superintendent of Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

UNPRECEDENTED BREAKDOWN

Unprecedented breakdown in telegraphic and telephonic traffic between Bombay and all principal cities all over India and dislocation of Railway traffic from Bombay followed the break of the lengthy dry spell of weather since the outburst of the monsoon early in June.

There was a prolonged and heavy downpour lasting nearly 36 hours accompanied by a heavy gale whose velocity was between 60 and 70 miles. Khandala recorded 16 inches of rain within 24 hours while Kalyan, the main junction from where G. I. P. Railway lines branch off to South India, Poona, North, North-West India, North-East and East India experienced heavy rains since yesterday recording 11 inches within 24 hours. The result was that rivers joining the sea near Kalyan were in floods submerging the Railway line and telegraph lines thus rendering all communications between Bombay and other cities impossible.

Bombay Cut Off

High winds accompanied by cyclonic weather along the B. B. and C. I. Railway line twisted the telegraph lines and cut off Bombay from communication with Northern India.

This was the only line of telegraphic communication in the early hours of the morning, but even this became impossible by noon. Thus by 2 p. m., Bombay was cut off from communication with any part of India and telegraph and Railway engineers were sent out to restore traffic and communication. So far there has been no improvement.

TRAINS DIVERTED

Owing to dislocation of Railway traffic on the G. I. P. Railway many trains to and from Poona have been cancelled, while trains from South India and to South India have been diverted via Dhond-Manmad line. All trains from Northern India on the G. I. P. Railway arrived late. Even on the B. B. and C. I. line incoming trains were delayed.

People who have been in Bombay for a number of years point out that such dislocation of telegraphic, telephonic and rail communication has not been experienced during the last twenty years or more.

Bombay Port authorities have hoisted the storm signal.

CAUSE OF BREAKDOWN.

KALYAN: An abnormal rise in the Ulias river beyond Kalyan junction on the Bombay-Poona line and heavy rains in the Igatpuri Ghats submerging the railway track near the Valvan Bridge has cut off railway communications between Bombay and Nasik side and beyond Kalyan in the south.

The Madras Express due to arrive here this morning at 10-15 is somewhere beyond Kalyan. The down Allahabad Express is held up at Kalyan, while the Up Nagpur Mail and Calcutta Mail were

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

LATEST TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Owing to dislocation of traffic due to floods all trains between Bombay and Poona have been cancelled. The following emergency arrangements have been made by the G I. P. Railway authorities:—

(1) 5 Down Punjab Mail and 7 Down Calcutta Mail ('via Chheoki) were diverted at Dadar and ran on the B. B. and C. I. track.

(2) Madras Express which is scheduled to leave at 2-30 p.m left at 5-45 p.m. and will go through Dhond and Manmad instead of Poona.

(3) Down Calcutta Mail ('via Nagpur) left through the usual route.

(4) Down Madras Mail which used to leave V. T. at 10 p.m. has been cancelled.

Telegraph Break-down

The position at about 11 p.m was that the Bombay Central Telegraph Office was able to work one physical line to Poona and another physical line to Calcutta 'via' Nagpur.

The telephones were able to establish contact with Delhi sometime during the early part of the night 'via' Surat, Ratlam and Agra.

Though it is a carrier channel, it is reported to be working imperfectly owing to cyclonic weather.

The Bombay Central Telegraph Office has got thousands of messages, both private and press, awaiting clearance to all parts of the country, but owing to the break-down of the main telegraphic carrier channels, the clearance of this traffic is expected to take many hours.—A. P.

AXIS BAIT TO JAPAN

Recognition Of Puppet Regime In Nanking

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

As appeasement towards Japan the "Tidningen's" Berlin correspondent expects Germany and Italy shortly to sever relations with the Chungking Government.

A statement on this point is expected to be made in Japan imminently, but it is expected that Japan, for the present, will remain neutral.

Puppet Recognised

A Berlin message states that the German Government now recognises the Japanese Puppet Government at Nanking and will shortly establish diplomatic relations with it.

A similar announcement has been made by the Italian Government.

Tokio And Russo-German War

A Deputy spokesman of the Japanese Information Board stated to-day that an announcement will be made shortly regarding Japan's attitude on the Russo-German conflict, says a Tokio message. Japan's policy on the new war will be decided at a joint conference of the Japanese Government and Defence Services Representatives.

CHUNGKING REACTION

Rupture of relations between China and Germany and Italy is likely to follow the recognition by Germany and Italy of the Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking, according to Chinese circles in Chungking. These circles also expect the war to spread to the Far East.

It is recalled that the Chinese Foreign Office presented a Note to the Powers on March 30, 1940 which stated that recognition of "Japan's puppet organisation in China" would be considered a most ufriendly act to the Chinese nation.

While China, Germany and Italy have maintained normal diplomatic relations during the past four years, Germany has never replaced Oscar Trautmann after his visit to Germany in 1939. Also the Italian Ambassador has remained in Shanghai and never visited Chungking.

There is speculation here as to whether Berlin and Rome are recognising Nanking in return for support by Japan in the war against Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

AXIS RECOGNITION OF NANKING PUPPET GOVT.

The Axis 'de jure' recognition of the Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking was officially communicated by cable from Herr von Ribbentrop on behalf of Hitler and Count Ciano on behalf of Mussolini, congratulating the Prime Minister Wang-Ching-Wei "on the healthy growth of the new Government of China".

Wang-Ching-Wei described the Axis Act as a great contribution to the realisation of world peace. He and his Government would strive to create a sphere of prosperity in East Asia in co-operation with Japan and other Nations in the Far East as a contribution to the new world order. Early mutual appointment of Ambassadors is expected.—Reuter.

"Oregon" Captured

French Fast Motor Liner And Two Trawlers In British Hands

NEW YORK, July 1.

The fast French motor-liner "Oregon 7706 tons, has been captured in the South Atlantic by British warships, according to maritime circles.

THE OREGON, it is reported, was taken to Freetown. She was well-known before the war on the Pacific coast French trade. The British also captured two French trawlers. "Lorage" (580 tons) and the "Avantgarde" (780 tons) and took them to Gibraltar.—Reuter.

VICHY HUNT FOR "REDS"

Thousands Arrested In Wide-Scale Round-up

ZURICH, July 1.

The arrests of communists in Paris is reported to run into thousands as part of a wide-scale police round-up, following Vichy's breach with Russia, states the Vichy correspondent of the "Neuzuercher Zeitung."

The correspondent adds: "Russian Embassy buildings in Vichy are guarded by soldiers. A sharp watch is kept on the town's exits. Many Russians were arrested and energetic action was taken against communists in other parts of France".

The "Gazette de Lausanne" reports from Vichy that as evidence of the power of the French communist organisation, the communist newspaper "Humanite", though banned since the beginning of the war, has been appearing regularly in several French towns.—Reuter.

Biggest U. S. Order For War Planes

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Orders to-day for warplanes and tools with which to produce them and for various supplies for the air corps amounted to one of the largest sums for any single day's orders in the United States army history.

The orders totalled 709 million dollars.—Reuter.

Luck Falls: Moscow Bombed

BERLIN CLAIMS ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS

But Moscow Asserts All Attacks Have Been Repulsed

LONDON, July 1.

Russian troops were in action all Monday night in the Minsk and Bobruisk sectors of the eastern battle front opposing German attempts to break through to the east, says the official Soviet afternoon 'communique.' Infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft participated in the battle.

NAZI ADVANCE STOPPED

In the Luck sector the Russians claim to have stopped the enemy advance eastwards and have inflicted considerable losses in a counter-attack.

IN ARCTIC PORT REGION

The withdrawal of Soviet troops in the region of the Arctic Port of Murmansk is reported, but the Russians say that further enemy progress was stopped.

ALL-NIGHT FIGHT

The Soviet 'communique' broadcast by the Moscow Radio states:—

"During the night of June 30th fighting continued in the direction of Murmansk, Divinsk, Bobruisk and Luck. On other sectors of the front night reconnaissance was in progress accompanied by artillery activity.

In the region of Murmansk the enemy succeeded in pressing our units back, but his further progress was stopped by the blows of our land forces and our aircraft, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

In the direction of Divinsk the enemy brought forward fresh mobile troops upon which our aircraft inflicted powerful blows from the air.

In the direction of Minsk and Bobruisk during the whole night our troops were in action against mobile units of the enemy opposing their efforts to break through in the eastern direction.

NAZI ADVANCE STOPPED

Infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft participated in the battle in the direction of Luck.

In the region of Rovno our troops have stopped the advance of enemy tank formations eastwards. As a result of the amount of attack of our tank units the enemy has suffered considerable losses. On other sectors of the front our armies continue to hold our State frontiers repulsing numerous attacks of the enemy.

Our aircraft inflicted heavy blows on enemy tank and motorised units in the direction of Divinsk, Siudsk and Luck. The marksmanship of our aircraft is becoming more accurate.

27 TANKS DESTROYED

An air squadron received an order to destroy enemy tank formation near a village. Tanks moved along a river. The first bombs, which fell on a tank column, were dropped by plane of First Lieutenant Michailo. By well co-ordinated attack the enemy tank column was reduced to a heap of twisted metal. This day this squadron destroyed 27 enemy tanks.

HORMASJI—3 July 1.

FIERCE BATTLE IN MINSK AREA

The Soviet Information Bureau announces: "On June 30 our troops drove back the enemy who yesterday launched an offensive all along the Soviet-Finnish state border. Fierce clashes with German troops are in progress in the Murmansk direction, where the enemy suffering considerable losses.

In the Vilna-Dvinsk direction our forces are waging furious battles against the enemy motorised units which are attempting to break through in a north-easterly direction. Our troops are countering enemy's numerical superiority in this sector with stub-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5.)

Moscow Bombed?

Latest German Claims: Capture Of Luck And Leningrad Line Cut

NEW YORK, July 1.

Moscow was bombed to-day for the first time according to information received here.

ALART IN MOSCOW.

Moscow had its first air-raid alarm early this morning. It began at 1-50 a.m., and ended at 2-45 a.m. without incident, says a Moscow message.

LUCK FALLS TO NAZIS.

The official German News Agency claims the capture of Luck in Poland.

BALTIC LENINGRAD LINE CUT.

To-day's military commentary on the German High Command 'communique' emphasises that damage is being done to Russian communications by the 'Luftwaffe', says a Berlin message.

It says that the railway line from the Baltic to Leningrad was cut in four places and in the central sector five goods trains and one munitions train were destroyed yesterday.—Reuter.

ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS CLAIMED

LONDON, July 1.

To-day's German High Command 'communique' claims are:—

(1) Between the Carpathians and the Pripet marshes the Germans are pursuing defeated Russians on both sides of Lwow.

(2) The Soviet armies encircled between Bialystok and Minsk made vain efforts all day to break through. (3) Further east the Germans have reached Beresina. (4) The river Duena has been reached on an extended front between Duenaburg and Riga and crosses at various points.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

The 'communique' says:—

Between the Carpathians and the Pripet marshes a formation of the German army in conjunction with Slovak troops are pressing forward in pursuit of the defeated enemy on both sides of Lwow.

The Soviet armies encircled between Bialystok and Minsk were making desperate but vain efforts throughout the day to break through with exceptionally bloody losses. Repeated attempts of the enemy often carried out with the

(Continued on page 7, col. 2)

LATEST NEWS

SOVIET OVERTURES TO U. S.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State disclosed today that Russia had made the first overtures to the United States for supplies.

M. Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, conferred with Mr. Welles yesterday on placing orders for materials for Russia Mr. Welles said that the request had been forwarded to other interested Government Departments, but declined to give details regarding the materials wanted, explaining that the information could not be given as Russia was a belligerent.—Reuter.

RIGA IN GERMAN HANDS

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

Riga is now in German hands, according to the Riga correspondent of the *Nya Dhalitg Allehanda*. The radio had been silent for some days, but resumed broadcasting at 08/15 to-day when a German Officer announced the fall of Riga.—Reuter.

No Change In U. S. A. Attitude

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Mr. Welles at a Press Conference stated that formal recognition by Germany and Italy of the Japanese-Sponsored Government of China makes no change whatever in the relations of the United States with China and Japan.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT HOPES

NEW YORK, July 1.

"Everyone is against war, just as everyone is against sin" said President Roosevelt at his Press Conference at Hyderpark to-day, reaffirming his hope that America could stay out of war, but he went on to draw a distinction between hope and belief and added that it was obvious how anyone would vote in the poll on whether the United States should plunge actively into a conflict with the Axis.—Reuter.

Sir C. Y. Chintamani Passes Away

Veteran Publicist & Champion Of Freedom Of Press

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

THE DEATH HAS OCCURRED TO-DAY DUE TO HEART ATTACK OF SIR C. Y. CHINTAMANI AT ALLAHABAD.—A. P.

The death of Sir Chirravoorat Yajneswara Chintamani at the age of 61 not merely takes away a veteran of the Fourth Estate but creates a void in the public life of the United Provinces which is difficult to fill. Born in April 12, 1880 and after undergoing studies at the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, he joined the "Leader" in 1909, and but for short period when he was a Minister of the U. P. under the Montford Reforms, he continued to be the editor of the paper.

JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN

Sir C. Y. Chintamani belonged to the spacious days of Indian Journalism when the profession was enriched and ennobled by publicists and editors like Lokmanya Tilak, Sir Surrendranath Banerjee, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Babu Motilal Ghos and Lala Lajpat Rai. To him journalism was not merely a profession, but a field for public service. He became a member of the U. P. Legislative Council in 1916 and was Minister of Education and Industries 1921-23. A staunch Liberal and a born constitutionalist he did not fall a victim to the glamour of office. He sat lightly and not tightly on the Treasury Bench. He showed remarkable independence of spirit when he resigned his Ministership along with

(Continued on page 7)

Sir C. Y. Chintamani Who passed away at Allahabad.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Hindu Officer of high rank (no caste restriction) for beautiful educated, and cultured lady aged 20, of respectable family. Apply Box No. 14721 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted persons desirous to earn Rs. 90|- to Rs. 375|- while at home by selling American New Gold and its ornaments. This gold gives real gold mark on touch stone and can be beaten into plates. Ask for agency terms along with sample set comprising 4 tolas New Gold, 2 ear-rings, 2 bracelets and one new design ring to American New Gold Co. P. B. 61. Lahore. (5442)

Wanted experienced Mill Manager fully conversant with departmental work and Sales and Purchase for upcountry mill. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 14751, "Bombay Chronicle."

Situations vacant for Matric and B.A.'s on Rs. 30 and 50 p. m. Apply with reply postage to Industries (India) Ltd., Delhi. (14742)

Wanted an elderly gentleman of sober habits with high education and culture to serve as a Companion to a young Prince in an Indian State. Salary up to Rs. 500|- per mensem according to qualifications with free board and lodge. Apply with latest photograph by the 15th July, 1941, stating minimum pay acceptable to Post Box No. 5466, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Branch Managers by the Sales Organisation of a well established Firm. Must be Matriculate, upto 25 years age. For full particulars. Apply Box No. 5433, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted well qualified Head Master for High School in Calcutta—preferably one with foreign degree and experienced in teaching infant classes. Must have fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi and be interested in Hindu Culture. Salary Rs. 250|- to Rs. 400|- p.m. Apply Box No. 5437 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: 150 Candidates for Station Master's and Signaller's training. Free quarter. Rail fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 30|- & 20|-. Apply with -|1|6 to Supdt., Railway Telegraph Training School, Barhshah-boola, Delhi. (14756)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Gujarati knowing Graduate well versed in translating legal notices, documents and business advertisements, etc., in the Advertisement Department of a well-known Gujarati daily of Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply immediately stating previous experience if any and sending testimonials to Box No. "Z" "Bombay Chronicle."

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14764)

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, lodging, Scholarship Rs. 30|- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Delhi. (14763)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Student of Sociology. Author. Desires Editorship of a Cinema Journal. High level criticism. Write to S. Dass, Chatterji Road, Lahore. (14712c.)

68. FLATS TO LET

Chowpatty, opposite Babulnath Temple, Shambhuwan Building. Decent and airy flats of 7 and 8 rooms. Apply: Wassiamull Assomull, Telephone No. 21338 or premises. (14693)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Islamia High School, Etawah, U. P. Re-opens on July 9, 1941. One of the best and the oldest residential Muslim Institution; commodious hostels, well-equipped libraries, laboratories and Museums; highly organised games, and scouting subjects taught are English, Mathematics, Drawing, Commerce, Science, Agriculture, Nature Study, Hygiene, Physical Training and Theology. Prospectus free from the Headmaster. (14664)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents separately for (1) Bombay Presidency (2) Central India, for The Hindu Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, which has got the following outstanding characteristics:—(1) Huge paid up Capital of over 3 1|2 lacs forming an additional Security for Policyholders. (2) A large Reserve to start business with. (3) Security of 2 lacs required by Insurance Act deposited in full with Government before commencing business. (4) Housed in its own spacious buildings. (5) Very low premiums and novel schemes. Apply to:—The Secretary. (5444)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Antitap—50 years' renowned specific—against Fevers. Stock a bottle and save time, worry, Doctors' bills. (14747)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted to purchase Furzandari Rights from Rs. 25,000|- to Rs. 5 lakhs. 10 Lakhs to be given on Mortgage against substantial securities. Full particulars to Bhagwandas Ramdas, 6 Banganga Road Malabar Hill, Bombay. (14744)

Immediate Loans on Personal Bonds only! Also on mortgages. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road. (14754)

595. DANCING CLASSES

An Opportunity! Learn Oriental Dances, Kathakali, Manipuri and Mohiniyattam. Morning and evening classes. Apply: Jayashankar, Kathakali Art Centre, Telang House, Mathew Road, Bombay, 4." (14765)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Writer, critic. Desires office of Publicity Officer of a Film Company. Address: S. Dass, Chatterji Road, Lahore. (14712)

For best steel shovels of all sizes and shapes please write to Imperial Shovel Works, Sialkot City (Punjab). (14729)

Wanted by an issueless Hindu Landlord and banker of U.P. a baby male or female age about 2 years, colour fair. Write to Box No. 14720, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying one Electrically driven vertical Pumping Set for the water Pumping Station of the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road.

Detailed specifications of the Pumping Set can be had from the

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Central Distillery,
Nasik Road.

Tenders should be submitted to the Commissioner of Excise, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, on or before 17th August, 1941.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise,
Bombay.

Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 25th June, 1941.

(5458)

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL
GOLDEN JUBILEE GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
at
CAPITOL CINEMA
On Sunday, 13th July,
at 9-45 a.m.
and on Sunday, 20th July,
at 9-45 a.m.
The programme includes Dramatic Scenes, Physical Culture, Songs, Drill, etc.
Booking at the School
Rates: Rs. 4|8, 3|6, 2|4, 1|2, & As. 8.

(5471)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

VACANCIES exist in the undermentioned branches of the Royal Indian Navy. Applicants must be British subjects.

QUALIFICATIONS AND PAY

SEAMEN AND STOKERS:—Age 17½—24 years. Applicants are required to be able to answer simple questions on Percentages, Averages and Areas, and to speak and write English or Hindustani. Pay: Rs. 20/- rising to Rs. 85/- p.m. (See Note).

WRITERS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must have passed Matriculation or Senior Cambridge or an equivalent examination. Must be able to type accurately at 40 words a minute. Pay Rs. 40/- rising to Rs. 100/- p.m. (See Note).

STEWARDS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must have passed VI Standard English. Pay Rs. 20/- rising to Rs. 100/- p.m

OFFICER'S COOKS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must be literate. Must produce certificates of ability to cook European food. Pay Rs. 30/- rising to Rs. 85/- p.m.

NOTE:—WARRANT RANK:—Selected men are eligible for promotion to Warrant Rank: pay Rs. 130/- to Rs. 270/- p.m. plus messing allowance at Rs. 2 per day.

ALLOWANCES:—In addition to the above rates of pay, the following allowances are payable:

(1) GOOD CONDUCT PAY: Rs. 2/- to Rs. 4/- p.m. after 4 to 12 years approved service.

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(3) Non-substantive pay for specially qualified ratings up to the following maximums:—Seamen Rs. 14/- Stokers Rs. 4/-.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The enrolment period is for 10 years.
Uniform is issued free and an upkeep allowance granted.
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Good leave is granted.
For further particulars apply by letter or in person to:—

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BOMBAY.

5209

EMOTIONALLY ELEVATING!
HILARIOUSLY HUMOROUS!!

ATRE Pictures' Heart Warning Domestic Tale
Charano-ki-Dasi
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NEW WEST END
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Bombay Talkies' Glorious Production
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REGAL at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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"SHIPYARD SALLY"
NEXT FRIDAY
THE GREAT COMMANDMENT
A picture unlike any you have ever seen!

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ARGENTINE NIGHTS
with THE RITZ BROS.

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There's unusual drama, romance and thrills in BEN HECHT'S masterpiece of a production
ANGELS OVER BROADWAY
brilliantly played by
Douglas Fairbanks Jr.
Rita Hayworth
Thomas Mitchell
A Columbia Film

Hal Roach presents
TOPPER RETURNS
with
JOAN BLONDELL
NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

News From Across The Seas

Churchill's Cigar—'Thus Spake Germany'—Famous Historical Mss.—Winston On The Screen—Astrologers In Conference

(From Our London Correspondent)

By Air Mail.

How many cigars does the Prime Minister smoke in a week? According to Nazi "secret" reports he smoke 500. On the other hand, his friends say 30. He himself says: "I am a moderate smoker."

"But this I know," writes A. J. Cummings, "the one commodity Lord Woolton will never dare to ration is the Churchill cigar. It is an important weapon of war, one Churchill cigar being equal to ten Spitfires."

The German Mind

Critics of Sir Robert Vansittart, author of the broadcasts and the book detailing Germany's black record of aggression, will sit up and take notice when they see a new work which is announced. Sir Robert Vansittart is to write the introduction. The book is an anthology of German political thought from Frederick the Great to the present and it will show how a continuous desire for world domination has possessed German leaders for generations.

"Thus Spake Germany" is the title and the editors are W. W. Coole and M. F. Potter Routledge are the publishers.

Precious Mss.

The more interesting of the House of Commons historical manuscripts have not for some years been kept in the library. They thus escape risk of damage when the library was bombed in a recent Nazi raid.

Until a few years ago all the original manuscript journals of the House were kept in the library and some of them were specially displayed. Members trying to work there were disturbed by long and frequently inaccurate descriptions by M.P.s taking constituents around the sights. So the show pages were moved to cases in the "No" division lobby.

These include the contemporary official account of the entry of Charles I. to arrest the five members in January, 1642. Cromwell's dissolution of the Long Parliament in 1653, and the Journal of December 18, 1621, which James I mutilated. All these historical documents escaped the fire of 1834.

The Queen's Telephone No.

Though Queen Marie of Yugoslavia is not staying in London, she had a London telephone number. The entry in the telephone directory is in the characteristic G.P.O. manner:

Yugoslavia, H. M. Queen Marie of 29, Cramner-street, Sloane-avenue, S.W.3.

This is the only example of a queen being so badly listed in the directory. Most rulers from other lands who have sought sanctuary in London have lived in hotel suites, surrounded by a discreet haze of privacy.

This story is almost certainly apocryphal. An actor, bewildered by the variety of foreign uniforms which are seen in London, made a bet with a friend that he could appear in the West End dressed as a Prussian officer without being questioned or arrested.

A theatrical costumier fitted him out smartly, including an Iron Cross for good measure. The actor then strode down Bond-street and Piccadilly, and returned to his hotel nervous but triumphant.

"I would have stayed out longer", he told his friend, "but all the saluting tired me."

Woman who sends this news from America adds that an official of the State Department, hearing of La Guardia's decision, quoted these lines to him:

"The clothes that make the woman,
That stands the critical scan,
Are frequently the same clothes
That really break the man."

But then South American husbands are not contributing ten millions a day to win a war.

Harry Pollitt As Warworker

Harry Pollitt has registered under Mr. Bevin's scheme as an exdockyard worker. He served an exacting apprenticeship and in 1912 was made a third-class member of the Boilermakers' Society.

At the initiation ceremony he was enjoined "to remember not to set class against class and to become a loving husband and tender father, as well as a strict observer of morality and the laws of the land." The branch president, Pollitt recalls in his autobiography, laid special emphasis on the latter part of the promise.

If Mr. Bevin wants Pollitt, the Communist leader will find his old equipment in good order. His mother, a Lancashire woman of great character, sent him a letter during the Communist turnabout of 1939, when Pollitt, having committed himself to support the war, had to cease to be Secretary of Communist Party of Great Britain.

"One thing I do know", his mother wrote, "I would not lose my dignity because your making-off tools are here, and I have kept them in vaseline ready for use at any time."

Pollitt's mother had been a political worker too long not to know the uncertainties of party leadership. She died very shortly after writing this letter.

The "New Yorker" has been telling its readers about taxi drivers who dabble in philosophy. One driver was approached by a young matron who asked him if he was free.

"Madam", he said politely, "according to Plato no man is free."

A Film Of Churchill

Hollywood is planning a film "Life of Winston Churchill". James Roosevelt, the President's son, and Sol Lesser will be producers. To make certain no objection to the film would be raised by the State Department, James Roosevelt flew from Hollywood to Washington to confer with the President. Who will play the role of Churchill is not decided. Because other actors would be associated with characters already played, an unknown is wanted for the role, and not since the hunt for Scarlet O'Hara have talent scouts been so busy. America is especially interested in Winston Churchill whose mother Jenny Jerome, of New York, was a famous beauty of her day.

James Stewart, who has won the coveted Academy award as the best film actor of 1940, was drafted into the United States Army recently. Stewart's award was for his splendid work as the gangling young reporter in "The Philadelphia Story", Katherine Hepburn's "Comeback" picture which is now scoring heavily on its London premiere.

Astrologers Meet

Although Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Franco and black-out were freely discussed at the Astrologers' Conference at Harrogate during the Easter holidays, no mention was made of Mr. Winston Churchill. This was because the exact time of Churchill's birth was not known and it was impossible for any astrologer to cast an exact horoscope for him. They, astrologers knew the day, the month and the year of the Premier's birth, but unless they knew the exact hour any horoscope which was cast for him could only be speculative. Astrologers would give anything to find out what was the hour of his birth, but so far they have been unlucky. One of the reasons why astrologers were certain that Britain was going to win the war was that King George VI's horoscope shows Jupiter at the highest point in the heavens, indicating that he would never lose his Throne. Hitler's horoscope shows Saturn at the mid-heaven, indicating a rise to great heights, followed by the loss of everything.

Fresh, Breezy, Entertaining
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ASRA
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR
With AMAR, HUSN BANO, WASKAR
2ND WEEK
PATHE
Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.

IMPERIAL
Daily 1, 4 & 7
Extra at 10 A.M. on Sunday & Holidays
WADIAS'
MANTHAN
Appealing Theme and Good Songs

Sind Salary Bill

CONGRESS PARTY CONDEMNS SPEAKER'S ACTION

Why Reinstate Clause Deleted On First Reading?

KARACHI, June 30.

The Congress party in Sind Assembly has raised a protest against the decision of the Speaker reinstating the clause, deleted on the First Reading of the Members' Salary Bill, relating to enhanced salary.

A statement issued by the party in this connection, says that it violates the cardinal principle of legislation and that therefore the party deems it necessary to protest against the decision, lest the ruling in future will be quoted as a precedent.

It will be remembered the House had deleted the original clause in the Bill providing increased salary of Rs. 150 for members at the First Reading in the last session, but the Select Committee in its report, reinstated the deleted provision on this ground Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Leader of the Congress Group, raised a point of order holding that the Select Committee report was "ultra vires" which on objection, was, however, ruled out of order by the speaker. —A. P.

Cold Murder Of Family Of Eight

MEERUT: June 30.

The gruesome murder of a family of eight persons, including a woman and five children, is reported from a village in Mowana Tehsil, Meerut District.

A dispute among brothers over the family property is stated to be the cause of the tragedy, of which the details are not yet available.—A. P.

War Gifts Fund Ladies' Committee Jumble Sale

Contributions are pouring in for the next Jumble Sale organised by the Ladies' Committee. Bombay housewives are turning out chests and almirahs and ruthlessly discarding everything that can possibly be sent to the Jumble Sale and still more contributions are wanted. Clothes, shoes, furniture, crockery, books, gramophones, and gramophone records will all be much appreciated.

The Sale this month is to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall instead of the Town Hall which is not available. The date is Saturday, July 12, from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. Prices will be kept very low and there will be innumerable bargains.

Heroes In Wax

The Grevin waxworks museum in Paris had a spring-clean when it reopened during Easter holidays. Effigies of famous figures in French politics—Daladier, Herriot and Blum included—who are not now in favour, were removed, and other French leaders—Darlan, for instance were put in their place. The figure of the late Mr. Chamberlain, complete with umbrella, was also taken from its pedestal.

Ethiopians Are Not Inhuman

Ethiopians in England are indignant at the suggestion that Italian women and children will be in grave peril when the Italian forces in Abyssinia are defeated by the patriots. The Empress recently gave me an interview in the course of which she said "My people are very kindly disposed to the weak and the helpless and it is not at all likely that the Italian women and children will be ill-treated by them. I refute the suggestion particularly because my people are now led by their rightful leader, the Emperor." The same point is made in a letter published in the "Ethiopian Times and News" by Mr. Abraham, former Secretary of the Ethiopian Legation in London.

Freedom Of The Press

A Press Freedom Committee has been established in London. Its members include Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P., Mr. T. L. Horabin, M.P., Mr. H. G. Wells, and the Dean of Canterbury (the Rev. Hewlett Johnson,. In a statements signed by these and other members of the committee stress is laid on the danger existing in "the suppression of periodical publications, books, or pamphlets expressing some particular point of view that may not be in accordance with the ideas of the party in power." The secretary, Mr. John White, told reporters that while quite a distinct body the committee would work in co-operation with the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Wells Duped

Mr. H. G. Wells was once in danger of becoming "corruptingly rich". he confesses in an article in "Nature." "I described a tank and how it could be used to break an entrenched deadlock, in 1903 in a story called "The Land Ironclads" he writes. Years afterwards, he adds, he learned that someone alsa had benefited in the matter.

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ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Suresh Babu. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 N. Ahmad. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Waman Rao. 9-15 Orchestral melodies. 9-22 Ghulam Rasool. 12-30 p.m. Emotional songs. 12-45 For Highbrows. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Peeps from Pictures. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music 4-15 School broadcast: Dialogue between Mr. A. A. Kanekar and Mr. K. Narayan Kale. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. S. Patankar. 5-20 Alauddin Khan. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Master Tufail. 5-45 Yellapurkar. 6 News in English. 6 5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Wakeel. 6-20 G. S. Patankar. 6-30 Har-Bhajan-Utsava 4-50 A I R Quartet. 7 Nae Nae Film. 7-15 G. S. Patankar. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 7-45 A. R. Khan: Geet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News Commentary. 8-30 Trespassers at Large, 1: Talk. 8-45 Sound news in English. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Questions of the Hour. 10 Instrumental music. 10-10 Three Ghazals. 10-20 Thumri and Pad.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Songs from "Vadilona Vanke" 8-15 Mira Bai Bhajan. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Master Shridhar. 8-55 Ditties in duets. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1 12-57 Clarionet Solo. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5 Purvi on Sitar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Flute recital. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval

41.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Suresh Babu. 8-25 to As in Bombay 1. 9-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Purushottam. 9-20 Tarana duet. 9-30 Agnes Barrett. 9-50 Symphony Orchestra. 10-10 Victorine Mich De Souza. 10-10 The Orchestra of the State Opera House. 10-15 Mehli Mehta: Violin.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental duet. 5-10 R. R. Chowdhury. 5-25 Mashuq Ali Khan. 5-45 Mehboob Jan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 For women. 7 Gulabbai. 7-15 Who would have believed it?, 1. 7-30 Lachhi Ram. 7-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 8 Books I have been reading. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10 Darbari Kanhra on Jaltarang. 10-5 Lachhi Ram. 10-15 Mehboob Jan. 10-30 Gulabbai. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

5 p.m. Running Commentary on I.F.A. Football League Match between Mohammedan Sporting and E. B. Railway. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Running commentary. 6 News in English. 6-5 Running commentary. 6-10 Surprise Items. 6-25 For rural and industrial areas. 7-20 Sachin Dev Burman. 7-40 Mrityu-Pan: Feature programme. 8-10 Instrumental music: Mandolin. 8-20 Kashi Nath Chaterjee. 8-30 Sachin Dev Burman. 9 Book reviews, 1. 10 Beyond Illusion: Radio play.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational broadcast for children in Tamil. 4-30 Your programme. 5 C. Kathiruvelu Pillai: Nagaswaram. 5-5 Letters from Listeners. 5-15 The Reformer: Play in Telugu. 5-30 C. Kathiruvelu Pillai: Nagaswaram. 7 The Little Autocrat: Talk in Tamil on Child Behaviour. 7-10 Shrimati T. Suryakumari. 7-50 Palghat Rama Bhagavatar. 9 American commentary: Talk. 9-10 Interlude. 9-45 Topical Talk relayed from B B C. 10 New Light Symphony Orchestra. 10-5 Opal Riley: Soprano. 10-20 Bob Zorke and His Delta Rhythm Band.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	5-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-53
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-10	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	06-05
Allahabad Express	20-10	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	23-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	16-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	08-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

INDIA GOVT. PREVENTS ENEMY IMPORTS FROM IRAQ AND IRAN

Consular Authorities To Issue Certificates On Goods

In order to prevent imports of goods of enemy origin and interest from Iraq and Iran, the Government of India have issued a notification according to which goods loaded at Iraqui and Iranian Persian Gulf ports on or after May 15, will not, subject to certain exceptions, be allowed to be imported into India unless accompanied by Certificate of Origin and Interest issued by British Consular Authorities.

The main exceptions are:—

(a) goods which, though not covered by certificates of Origin and Interest, have been specifically approved for shipment by British Consuls.

(b) goods such as foodstuffs, animal fats, camel hair, etc. which are normally exported from Iraq and Iran. The Second Schedule of the notification contains a full list of such commodities. The fact that a certain consignment consists of goods on this list is however no guarantee that it will not be placed in Prize if it should transpire that the goods are not of local origin or that they contain enemy interest.

(c) goods loaded not later than 14th May.

New York Cotton Market Quietly Steady

PROFESSIONAL BUYING MEETS MEMPHIS HEDGING

Opposition To Price Ceiling In Agricultural Commodities

BOMBAY, July 1.

On Monday the New York Cotton Market was cautious awaiting the outcome of the price ceiling threat.

It is said that the Congress is opposed to a price ceiling in agricultural commodities. There was moderate covering and professional buying which met liquidation and memphis selling.

On Monday the New York cotton market was erratic on the confusion created by Mr. Anderson's statement. It is said that after cotton goods ceiling a similar action in cotton oil was imminent but cotton prices rallied on the sharp recovery in wheat and commodities. Chicago grains advanced on Mill buying and professional covering on the reported opposition to price ceiling.

The cotton market opened irregular after Saturday's drop. During the early part of the session there was commission house liquidation and New Orleans selling but prices rallied thereafter on Spot House, local and professional buying. However traders were cautious awaiting the outcome of the price ceiling threat. Finally there appeared Memphis hedging and local realising and the market closed barely steady.

NEW YORK PRICES

At the opening October was quoted 8 points higher at 14.72 but under renewed selling prices declined 24 points from the opening level and October was quoted 14.48 which was the lowest for the day. Thereafter there was moderate buying and October improved to 14.75 which proved to be the highest for the day. In the afternoon the market was quiet with hedging and finally closed at a net decline of 3 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 15.24c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted business and closed unchanged to 3 points down. Spot cotton prices were reduced 3 points at 14.32c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-6 a.m.)	14.75+11
New York October lowest (10-8 a.m.)	14.48—16

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Some trade and local buying absorbed by hedge selling and long liquidation. Market quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 30

July	14.41—09
October	14.61—03
December	14.70—07
January	14.68—10
March	14.73—07
May	14.72
Middling Spot	15.24—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 30

July	14.47—03
October	14.67
December	14.75
January	14.75—03
March	14.79
May	14.79—01
Middling Spot	14.32—03

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 30

	11 a.m. call.	Noon call
July	14.45	14.49
October	14.67	14.69
December	14.76	14.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 30

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	21,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 1

In sympathy with a further decline of 3 points in New York futures and on reports of rains in cotton growing districts the local market opened at Rs. 267 for Broach A/M delivery against expected opening at Rs. 269/8. There was general selling and Broach J/A was easier with no demand. Prices declined to Rs. 265 for Broach A/M but scattered covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 266. The tone of the market quiet.

Later on there was small but steady short covering and Broach A/M improved to Rs. 269/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH:—			
July/August	Rs.	246	8 0
April/May 1942		269	0 0
FINE M G OOMRA:—			
July		201	0 0
December/January		212	4 0
F G M G BENGAL:—			
July		147	8 0
December/January		157	0 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 489 cent points at exchange 331

Broach A/M below New York May 433 cent points at exchange 331

HIGHEST & LOWEST COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 30

Broach J/A highest 250 1/4 lowest 245 1/2 closing 248

Broach A/M highest 272 1/2 lowest 267 1/2 closing 270 3/4

Oomra July highest 203 lowest 200 1/2 closing 203

Oomra D/J highest 214 lowest 211 closing 213 1/2

Bengal July highest 148 1/2 lowest 146 1/2 closing 148 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 158 1/2 lowest 157 closing 158 1/2

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay, July 1

Pepper ready	Rs.	98	8 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi 15		89	8 0
Pepper Maha Sudi 15		94	8 0
Ginger ready		28	0 0
Ginger Maha Sudi 15		28	0 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 30

Stocks were very dull and generally lower but offerings were exceptionally light and small. Fractional losses were general as lack of positive Russo-Nazi information deterred buyers. The market closed easy. Steels were somewhat soft. Oils and coppers were fairly steady.

U. S. Steel closing price: 55 3/4 —1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining: 27 —1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 30

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
nIdian stock 3 per cent 1948	£89 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£81 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£105 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£112 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£76
National Bank of India	£31 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 30

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat Barletta Russo June/July quoted	20/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian June/July quoted	27/6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 30

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.39/17.49
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

India Goods For U K.

SIMLA, July 1.

It is announced that goods dispatched from India after 15th of July will require an import license for transhipment to the United Kingdom.—A. P.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 1

On Monday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot silver was unchanged at 23 3/8d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 3/8d New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/4. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-5-9 The local market quietly steady with a moderate business passing.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD.			
Ready	Rs.	42	4 3
Ashad		42	4 6
Shravan		42	5 9
Sovereigns		28	9 3
SILVER			
Ready		63	1 0
Ashad		62	15 0
Shravan		62	13 6

LONDON SILVER

London, June 30

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 30

Gold Bars fine per oz ..... not received

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 1

With reports of rains, the local produce market was quiet. Groundnuts August was quoted at Rs. 30/9 and ready Bold were done at Rs. 5/14/6 to Rs. 5/15/0 and small Seed at Rs. 6/0/6. Castorseeds September was quoted at Rs. 32/10 and Cottonseed at Rs. 20/12 with selling from Gujarat. Linseed September opened at Rs. 5/13/9 and after declining to Rs. 5/13/3 rallied at Rs. 5/13/9. Ready bold was done at Rs. 7/9/6 and small at Rs. 7/6/6. Linseed May was quoted at Rs. 8/8/6. Wheat September was quoted at Rs. 4/5/9, January Rs. 4/10/9 and May at Rs. 6/4/3. Delhi Bicci was quoted at Rs. 5/12/6 and Karachi Bangle at Rs. 5/13. Tone was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 30

The Stock Exchange was generally cheerful with fair investment demand. Gilt-edged were especially firm on new loan talk. Industrials tended higher with Emis good on dividend prospects and textiles heaviest stores were firm. Imperial Continental Gas Wick advanced six points on Friday, was to-day again three points higher at fiveone Japanese bonds spurted further one to three and half points

Wall Street Stagnant.—Reuter.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 1

Groundnut August—			
Opening	Rs.	30	7 0
Highest		30	10 6
Lowest		30	6 0
Closing		30	10 3
Castorseeds September—			
Opening		32	6 0
Highest		32	12 0
Lowest		32	6 0
Closing		32	12 0
Cottonseeed September—			
Opening		20	10 6
Highest		20	14 0
Lowest		20	10 6
Closing		20	13 6

THE BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 146 October 147 December 148

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 185 October 186 December 187

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 285 October 287 December 289

Yarn No. 40s August 400 October 402 December 404

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 1

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready Band Rs. 10-10-0

Shipment June Rs. 9-6-0 F B H

Indian sugars ready:—

Ready (small grain) Rs. 14-4-0 to 14-15-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-13-0 to 15-7-0

Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York: July 1.

Previous closing	14.61
To-day's opening	14.66
Difference	+5
To-day's closing	14.69
Difference	+8

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 247/8
Broach April/May	Rs. 270/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: July 1.

New York cotton opened 5 points higher for October position at 14.66. Prices were maintained around this level for some time but soon they began to decline on speculative selling.

The following are opening ranges:—

July (Unquoted) 14.47/47

October (14.73/72) 14.66/66

December (14.82/80) 14.75/75

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: July 1.

Castorseeds unquoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£18 9/16) £18 9/15

Linseed La Plata August (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

Groundnut Coromandal Coast July/August (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee July (£49 nominal) £49

Lightning July (£45 nominal) £45

RUBBER

Spot (13 9/16d buyers) 13 1/2d buyers.

Forward October December (13 9/16d value) 13 1/2d buyers and paid.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 buyers; £256 1/4 sellers. Quiet) £156 1/2 buyers; £256 3/4 sellers. Steady.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: July 1.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: July 1.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: July 1.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: July 1.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London: July 1.

Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay not quoted

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32

London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent

6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: July 1.

There was no trading during the night session.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

PATWARDHAN REARRESTED

POONA, July 1.

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, elder brother of Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, who was released from the Yeravda Jail this morning after serving one year's imprisonment was re-arrested under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, under orders of the Bombay Government. He will be detained at the Nasik jail.—United Press.

THREE JAILED IN POONA ARMS CASE

POONA, June 30.

The trial took place to-day before the Additional City Magistrate Poona, of Sharatchand Naravane and V. N. Naik for being found in possession of unlicensed fire arms. The Magistrate found them guilty and convicted and sentenced Naravane under section 41 I. P. C. to six month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 in default to undergo two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Naravane was also found guilty under Section 414 I.P.C and was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 250 in default further two months' R. I. both the sentences to run consecutively. Naik was convicted and sentenced under Sections 411 and 414 I.P.C. respectively to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 150 in default further two months' R. I. on each count, both the sentences to run consecutively.

V. G. Phatak, another accused, who was also tried by the same Magistrate under Section 406 I.P.C was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 in default to undergo one month's R. I.

It will be recalled that all the three accused were arrested in connection with a raid carried out by the Poona police about four months ago in which an unlicenced rifle, typewriters and other articles were recovered.—A. P.

TWO BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Messrs. Batuk Desai, Dandekar and Rudra Pratap Singh, arrested on February 11, under the Defence of India Rules in connection with the Satyagraha movement were released this morning.

Mr. Batuk Desai, a local journalist, was suffering from sciatica for the last two and a half months. He was in Arthur Road Jail, while the other two were in Thana Jail.

Arrests & Convictions In Mahakoshal

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 28

The following Satyagrahis have been arrested and convicted in the various districts of Mahakoshal:

(Jubbulpore): Shri Vhaiyalal Rai offered Satyagraha for the third time and was awarded 3 months' R. I.

(Lamoh): Mr. Harish Chandra Marothi, pleader, who was arrested at Batiagarha, was released after five days' detention in the Saugor jail.

(Saugor): Pundit Shrikrishna Selat, malguzar and President, the District Congress Committee, Saugor was arrested at village Narayoli on Saturday last. He was sentenced to four months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50. Messrs. Babulal Seth of Garhakota and Radhelal Jain of Saugor were awarded three months' R.I. each. Similarly Mr. Sunderlal Shrivastava of Saugor has been sentenced to three months' R.I. Messrs. Garibdas Dhobi and Mahadeo Prasad Chowdhri who were arrested on June 8th have been released after a week's detention. Thakur Pransingh of Khurai has been awarded three months' R.I. for offering Satyagraha for the second time Shrimati Madandevi Naval reoffered Satyagraha at Bina but was not arrested.

(Raipur): Mr. Chandulal Sharma of Mahasamund, three months' R.I. Mr. Bhagatram of Mahasamund, 2 months' R. I.

Mr. Dokalu Prasad of Balaghat, 3 months' R.I. Messrs. Judawandas, Narayan Mishra, Lotulal Agrawal, Lallooram Tamera and Dadda Prasad Mishra have been arrested and detained in the Raipur Jail.

The number of the Satyagrahis who have hitherto offered Satyagraha in Rajpur Dist. is 105, while the fines imposed on them amount to Rs. 4,868. Of this amount, Rs. 3,458 have been realised by the Government.

IF RUSSIA DOES NOT BEAT OFF NAZIS

Sir Sikandar Urges India To Be Prepared

LAHORE, July 1.

A warning to the country against undue complacency following the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia was given by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan in an interview to-day.

He said that while there was no immediate danger to India, it would be unwise to ignore the possibility of hostile action against this country, if Russia was not able to beat off the onslaught of the Germans.

But Russia was a vast country and it would not be an easy task for the German mechanised army to secure any decisive result quickly. We must, however, be forewarned and forearmed. We should redouble our effort in every sphere of war activity. We must be ready to meet any menace to the safety and security of India from whatever direction it might come.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan emphasised that Indian troops in the Middle East should be reinforced by supply of men and material in ever increasing quantity.—A. P.

A. R. P. STAFF SCHOOL OPENED

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The A.R.P. Staff School of the Government of India was opened here this morning.

The school will train A.R.P. Officers and Instructors of the Provincial Governments as also of certain industrial and public utility concerns.

Major E. K. Yiend is the Director of the School and the staff includes Captain Playford, Mr. Mirchandani and Instructor Webb.

With an introductory speech, Major Yiend started the first (A. R. P. Officers') course to-day which will continue for three weeks.

The thirtyone officers who are now receiving training are from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, Assam, Sind and the United Provinces.

An A. R. P. Officer of the Railway Board is taking his training along with this batch.—A. P.

Jubbulpore Hindus Against Pakistan

JUBBULPORE, July 1.

The Jubbulpore District Hindu Sabha Conference held here under the presidentship of Dr. B. S. Moonje adopted resolutions opposing the Pakistan scheme of the All-India Muslim League, and appealing to Hindus to strengthen their organisation in order to counteract the activities of rival communities.

Among other resolutions, one advised Hindu youths to join the military in large numbers and prepare themselves to defend their country against foreign invasion and internal strife.—United Press.

Hindu Leaders Meet Malaviya

BENARES: July 1.

The present political situation was the subject of a conference to-day between prominent Hindu Mahasabha leaders and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Among those present were Dr. Moonje Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Sir J. P. Srivastava and Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA: July 1.

All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hours on Tuesday:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	83	76	0.8	26.7	+5.2
Calcutta	89	79	0.9	21.8	+9.5
Cuttack	86	78	0.3	9.9	—0.7
Patna	96	82	0.0	3.8	—4.6
Benares	96	81	0.0	5.1	—0.2
Allahabad	98	84	0.0	3.1	.....
Cawnpore	101	84	0.0	1.8	—1.8
Jhansi	102	87	0.0	6.7	+2.0
Agra	105	89	0.0	1.0	—0.6
Bareilly	104	83	0.0	4.8	—0.8
Dehra Dun	94	72	0.1	9.0	—0.3
Delhi	105	87	0.0	3.1	—0.1
Ambala	104	81	0.0	4.7	+0.6
Ludhiana	106	88	0.0	4.3	+1.5
Lahore	101	85	0.0	2.0	+0.2
Rawalpindi	105	87	0.0	1.3	—1.1
Lyallpur	101	85	0.0	3.7	+2.5
Multan	105	91	0.0	0.6	—0.1
Srinagar	94	71	0.0	0.2	—1.3
Peshawar	106	87	0.0	0.0	—0.4
Ahmednagar	80	71	0.7	0.7	—4.2
Poona	79	71	2.9	7.0	+2.1
Sholapur	85	73	0.1	2.6	—2.2
Hyderabad Dn.	79	73	0.2	1.3	—3.8
Bangalore	81	68	T	3.9	+0.9
Mysore	82	70	0.1	4.3	+1.3
Madras	100	84	0.0	3.8	+1.8
Simla	75	61	0.0	7.4	—0.3
Kodaikanal	67	53	T	4.4	+0.2
Bhavnagar	92	73	6.0	6.2	+1.8
Hyderabad Sd.	107	84	0.0	0.0	—0.5
Jaipur	103	83	T	2.4	—0.1
Deesa	103	80	0.3	0.4	—2.0
Rajkot	95	69	0.1	0.4	—4.1
Ahmedabad	98	77	2.3	2.6	—2.0
Malegaon	83	73	0.9	2.2	—2.3
Mussoorie	75	59	5.0	11.9	+6.9
Mahableshwar	66	61	10.2	50.6	+2.0
Baroda	104	82	0.0	2.0	.....
Belgaum	75	68	2.9	11.2	+2.7
Murree	76	65	0.0	3.3	—0.8
Cherrapunji	75	65	1.0	11.2	+11.9
Bijapur	81	70	0.1	1.2	—2.1
Ootacamund	62	53	0.5	12.7	+6.0
Jodhpur	105	87	0.1	0.1	—1.4

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN GUJARAT & KONKAN

POONA: July 1.

Most observations from the central parts of the country, United Provinces, Deccan and the west coast of the Peninsula have not been received.

It is believed rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy over a tract of the country from east Gujarat and north Konkan to east Central Provinces. Widespread rain has also fallen in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, north Hyderabad, south Bombay Deccan and Malabar and local rain in south Hyderabad, Bengal and east Central India, while a few falls are reported from Assam, United Provinces, Rajputana, Mysore and the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Khandalla 15 inches, Mahableshwar 10, Bhavnagar 6, Mussoorie 5, Jalgaon and Bombay 4 each, Dohad, Poona and Belgaum 3 each, Surat and Ahmedabad 2 each; Cherrapunji, Malegaon, Mangalore and Calicut 1 each.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 23 hours 58 mts. on Monday.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-7-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.100 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (0.3 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees (0.3 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 34 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 521 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 56 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 4.11 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.11 inches

Total rainfall during the year 12.27 inches.

Weather remark: Rain

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,420 miles away with its epicentral region near lat. 13.5 deg. N., and long. 93.07 deg. E in the neighbourhood of the North Andaman was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 23h. 58m. I. S. T. on Monday, the 30th June, 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-7-41.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.76 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.56 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MacDonald On Hitler's Prevision

BOSTON, July 1.

Speaking at the same meeting as Col. Knox, Mr. Malcolm Mac Donald, British High Commissioner for Canada, declared: "If anything caused us to lose the battle of Britain it would be followed by the battle of America. It might be the battle of South America first, but the battle of North America would come afterwards. Hitler with his usual cunning prevision has already made some attempts to gain bases for that battle in the French colonies in North-west Africa".

Clear Call To Go To War In Support Of Britain

WASHINGTON: Col. Knox's speech has created some natural excitement in Washington where the first reactions are that it is a clear call to go fully to war in support of Britain and in America's defence. It is seen as following logically Col. Knox's previous strong speeches and in tune with his known desire to use for the democracies the one branch of America's fighting services which is ready for action and which he controls. Three months ago, he asked for convoying, and President Roosevelt instituted patrols; now he asks for war, at least for the navy, and the President's future action will probably be guided by public reaction to Col. Knox's clarion call.

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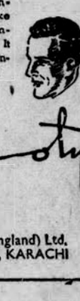

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By GANDHI ASTROLOGER

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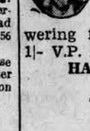

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Our Readers' Views

German Invasion Of Russia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news of the invasion of Russia by Germany has staggered many and it will take some time to recover from the surprise. But after all is the turn of events really a surprise? Those who have followed closely the development of Russian Policy will scarcely be surprised at the events. Nothing else could have happened out of an uneasy friendship. The Non-aggression pact was Russia's own making and as the German note to-day makes it clear by implication, Russia gained more out of it than the Fuehrer himself. In his proclamation to the German people, Hitler as good as admits that the non-aggression pact was a great victory for the Russian foreign policy. In Hitler's own words, Russia by this pact and its non-committal attitude in its comments on the war from time to time, deliberately misled the world, including Germany herself into believing that she was friendly to Germany. Does this not show that Stalin has scored over Hitler? Perhaps he took a leaf out of the diplomacy of the Fuehrer himself.

In the light of what has taken place to-day, many things in regard to the Russian foreign policy, which were inexplicable, can be easily explained. What was an enigma till recently is no longer an enigma. Stalin knew at the time of entering into a pact with Germany that sooner or later he would have to settle accounts with Germany. If the British foreign policy was a bit more forward, the pact would have never come into being. But when Russia found that the Democracies were not very much in earnest about any alliance with her, she had to do something, if only to keep herself ready for the attack when it comes, as come it will. The explanation of the pact lies in the fact that Russia in her own best interests thought that it would be better to have a pact with a known enemy rather than with a doubtful friend. Russia knew what sanctity Germany attached to its plighted works and played for time in order that she might put her defence on a proper footing.

The invasion of Russia has changed completely the international scene. The Britisher has got the long-wished-for opportunity and if they take the fullest advantage of it, as I expect they will, then this may well be considered to be the beginning of the end for Hitler. Hitler with all his boasted might cannot carry on the fight on many fronts. By this invasion he has opened out the eastern frontier of Germany, where there is no Siegfried line, to an attack. This is no doubt an advantage for the Allies.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. SUBRAMANIAN, B.A.,
Bombay, June 23.

2nd LLB. (Old Rules) Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The result of the 2nd LL.B. under the "Old Rules" was recently declared. According to the University notification this was the last examination to be held under the Old Rules and those who failed shall have to appear next time under the New Rules. According to these rules, after passing the 2nd LL.B. examination one has to put in a year with some certified senior lawyer and pay his professional fee and obtain a certificate to that effect before he is entitled to become a full-fledged lawyer.

Now, it is a well-known fact that the part-time law classes were so arranged as to give facilities to students, the majority of whom were employed and had to eke out a living and thus pay their fees etc., from what they earned. The condition of those who were in the last batch and have appeared for the first time and have failed will be really unenviable. After spending two valuable years in studying for Law they will be literally stranded as very few can afford to leave their present service and spend a year at a lawyer's Office.

Will the University authorities, therefore, consider their decision in the light of these facts and give at least one more chance, if not two, to those who had appeared for the first time. Such chances had been given previously when the L.M.S. was changed over to M.B.B.S. and also for the B.A. examination when the bifurcation scheme was introduced.—Yours etc.,

A SUFFERER.

"Jarrahs"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder if the Board of Indian systems of Medicines is caring to register the Jarrahs who are not Hakims but are surgeons more or less. These "surgeons" do not teach the art of Jarrahi to anyone except to the person who succeeds them. If the Board brings them in light a distinct service would be rendered to Indian sugery.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Mahatma Gandhi Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everyone will admit that the first and foremost duty of a member of any public institution is respectfully to abide by all and any resolution passed by his institution.

It is now a matter of general knowledge that the road formerly known as Esplanade Road has been renamed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation with an overwhelming majority as "Mahatma Gandhi Road". But I regret to note that Mr. Sorab Davar, who is a prominent member of the Corporation, has in an advertisement recently inserted by him on behalf of his College of Commerce, referred to this road as Esplanade Road, even though he must be fully aware that the present name of the road is Mahatma Gandhi Road.

Mr. Sorab Davar may have wide political differences with Mahatma Gandhi, but that should not come in his way of properly mentioning the correct name of the road.

Will Mr. Davar rise up to the occasion and rectify the error before it is too late? —Yours, etc.,

BHAL S. R.

Bombay Lift Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Saraya published in your issue of 23rd June has my entire support. He has done a distinct service to Lift-Owners, whose grievances and hardships have been unequivocally described. The Act has been put in force at a most inopportune time, when materials and labour, owing to War, have gone up to an exorbitant extent. The obligation is also one-sided inasmuch as, that to avoid accidents the responsibilities are made obligatory only on the Lift-Owners, and not on the users. Equity in legislation requires that responsibilities ought to be shared by both concerning parties. The additions and alterations that have to be carried out are capricious in some cases. All sorts of far-fetched ideas are advanced on the basis of safeguarding accidents. There may be a necessity for this legislation, but the public are not informed the reasons for putting the Act in force at this juncture, under a penal clause. Is the urgency so serious and imperative? The landlords are crushed with various taxes which absorb large portion of their income, and this additional heavy expenditure adds to their burden, which some of the poor landlords ill-afford to bear. I do not blame the Electric Inspectors, they are very courteous and obliging. If Government were to give them sufficient discretionary powers the administration of the Act will be rendered less irksome and expensive by making allowances for certain requirements, which are not unavoidable for such lifts which are well looked after,—Yours, etc.,

R. F. MALABARWALA.

Kolhapur Gadi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As one possessing a thorough and intimate knowledge of the history, background and the varying status of the several Mahratta houses existent and otherwise, I feel called upon to refute the plausible arguments advanced by one Mr. V. Ramdas Sahib Bhosale of Tanjore, in the columns of your esteemed journal, stressing the claims of the now almost defunct Tanjore line.

The chief point he has taken pains to make out, may be stated thus: that in the matter of adoption first preference should necessarily go to a Gotraja Sapinda family, that the Tanjore Bhosales happen to be of the same Gotra as the Kolhapur House and that under these circumstances a representative of the Tanjore family should be chosen for adoption into Kolhapur House. Now let me subject these factors to a careful analysis and assessment at their real worth and expose their superficial and far-fetched character.

It is admitted according to Hindu Law, custom and sanction that the claims of the nearest blood relation should be recognised in the event of any estate going heir-less. It is to be borne in mind that the Bhosales of Tanjore trace their origin to Shahaji, the father of Shivaji the Great, who founded the distant Jagir at Tanjore subordinate to Bijapur Kingdom. After the death of Shahaji, Shivaji was forced to fight with Venkoji, his step-brother who succeeded Shahaji at Tanjore, to bring him under his sovereignty. Therefore it is needless to point out how many degrees are the Bhosales removed from the present Kolhapur line. Besides one should not forget that the line of Kolhapur was established independently by the celebrated Rani Tarabai, wife of Rajaram, son of Shivaji the Great. The independent character of Kolhapur has also been recognised by Shahu which is evidenced in the Varana Treaty. Moreover, this fact is unmistakably illustrated beyond doubt or dispute by the Court seal of the Kolhapur Government, the Court-fee and general stamps, which bear the inscription of Tarabai as the founder of the Kolhapur Raj. Therefore, so long as the descendants of Tarabai, claiming either through male or female line are in existence, no Bhosale from outside is entitled to a preferential right superceding their legitimate rights. Thus the Bhosales fall beyond this independent line, though they belong to the same Gotra, as Shivaji and Vankoji were brothers. So it is observed that the Bhosales of Tanjore and for the matter of that even Satara, do not belong to the independent line of Kolhapur.

'Prima facie' it is patent both in point of theory and practices, that the principles that govern such matters pertaining to the princely order lie usually outside the scope of ordinary civil law as has been amply borne out by the history of Indian States. While the basic principles of Hindu Law, Shastras and Smritis are respected, the more important factors that vitally count in making a final decision are generally the paramount interests of the State, political and practical considerations. Above all, everyone seems to ignore the supreme fact that Her Highness Maharani Tarabai is there to effect the adoption in consultation with the Paramount Power and it is absolutely pointless and futile to delve into pedantic law and grandiose Smritis and Shastras.

Granting for a moment for the sake of academic argument, the validity of the claims of Bhosales of Tanjore (who have ceased to enjoy power before long) it is an insult to the intelligence of Kolhapur subjects to push forward the claims of a line which has long been absolutely Tamilized and which has completely lost all contact and connection with the Deccan Mahratta States, their traditions customs and culture.

In this connection it is highly relevant to invite the attention of your correspondent to the fact that when a similar occasion for adoption arose on the eve of the late Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj ascending the Kolhapur Gadi, the latter was adopted from the female line of Kagal. Thus it cannot be conceded or contested that there is a precedent in Kolhapur history for adopting a member of the Sagotra family overlooking the claims of the nearest blood relationship and when there are more important and over-riding reasons, such as political, eligibility, qualifications etc. Be it remembered that after all the Bhosales are not the immediate collaterals of Kolhapur line though they are justifiably proud to regard themselves as scions of Shivaji the Great which every ruling Mahratta house can easily claim and in fact does.

In final all things considered and taking into account all possible circumstances germane to the issue, one is irresistibly led to the one and only conclusion, namely, that no claim is more valid, rightful and legitimate in all aspects than that of Kagal House in favour of which there already exists a happy consensus of opinion. It is time that the issue is settled with no more delay, with vision, sagacity and statesmanship by the benign Paramount Power to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. KASBEKAR.

"Tragedy Of Black Hole"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Deleting reference to the "Tragedy of Black Hole" from the text-books amounts to mutilating history. The event that the stultification of history held sway for nearly two centuries is too important to be ignored in text-books. The reference must stand, but must be amplified by a narration of the factors which not only gave that fiction the place of a fact in history, but was also supported by erecting an unforgettable memorial. I have no knowledge of law to call this action by a suitable name in terms of the Penal Code.

I beseech you to warn at least Bombay to be bold enough and firm enough for a correct step.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

Minorities & Local Bodies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is now a patent fact that ever since the Congress party captured the major number of seats in local bodies, there has been very little consideration displayed to obtain the co-operation of the minority communities represented on the boards. The majority vote carried the day. In this connection the report of the Government regarding the administration of local bodies just published states:—"Municipalities in Bombay Province in 1939-40 were, in general, still dominated by personalities instead of being run on sound democratic principles with well defined policies. Petty jealousies, lack of broad outlook and civic sense of duty on the part of councillors of many of the boards were responsible for this."

This, unfortunately, was the case in the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, where in the past all key posts on the Board were allotted to Congressmen by virtue of the majority they gained at the polls. The claims of members representing the minority groups were brushed aside, although their usefulness would have been greater as they have seniority and experience to their credit. It is, indeed, a very unfortunate circumstances, in that, this action led to distrust, intrigues and even obstructive tactics being employed, when matters of vital civic problems for the benefit of the rate-payers came up for discussion.

There is no use now recanting the past, but this history provides useful lesson for the future policy to be mapped out for conducting civic duties.

The newly constituted Board of the D. L. B. Bombay Suburban District, has some very useful men returned to it as representatives of the rate-payers. I appeal to the councillors to take a more broad-minded view and display a greater civic sense of duty to elect the office-bearers and committees, so that they will not only command respect but be able to give a fair deal to the rate-payers. Now is the time to bury all communal interests and rise to higher levels while we are on the threshold of reforms.

I appeal to them once again to elect men of experience, men who have selflessly laboured for the welfare of the poor and agriculturists, to the office of President, Vice-President and to serve on the Committees. This is the best weapon to smother the bogey of "Pakistan" and other communal division now trotted out, born out of distrust of the majority rule.—Yours, etc.,

"DEMOCRAT"

Recruitment To I. M. S.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Jivraj Mehta's observations at the British Medical Association meeting in Bombay on the 16th instant, are quite good, coming as they do from quarters which have had no first-hand experience of the travails of the Indian temporary I.M.S. officers during the last war. I should like to supplement those observations with the following:—

Finding that the war purposes argument which they used to trot out before that war for maintaining a very large number of I.M.S. officers, mainly European, on the civil side, was lost on its merits, and at the same time finding that the Indian contention that adequate number of Indian doctors would come forth for war service, if necessity arose, was amply upheld, the European I.M.S. officers, who commanded units and held other key positions, attempted to re-habilitate their case by alleging and trying to prove that, as a class, the Indian doctors who enlisted in very large numbers were not good enough. It was the proverbial tactics of giving a dog a bad name. Nay, they went farther. Life was sought to be made very uncomfortable for the poor Indian doctors. Many were over-worked, but seldom given opportunities for making themselves more efficient army doctors. Often when the European officers were running some sort of a mess for themselves, the Indian junior officers were kept out of it, though accommodation could be found for the French interpreter and others; these Indians were consigned to the company of the sub-assistant surgeons.

I know one instance where the order of transfer from a station in the south of France to a unit north of Paris was communicated to an Indian officer with just enough time to catch the train. The officer commanding the unit left specific instructions with the store-keeper that the poor fellow did not take away any blankets which had been loaned to him. This happened early in January, in the severest part of a European winter. The train was a slow one and the officer had to spend a whole night and day in the train. Imagine what would have been the plight of the poor fellow, if he had not possessed his own blankets. Fortunately he did.

And see what happened, after peace came, under the Montague dispensation. European doctors were invited to accept temporary commissions in the I.M.S. on immensely more favourable terms than their Indian confreres with long war service to their credit. And the award of permanent commissions to the Indians was fixed at one-third of the number of vacancies and only made when the European ratio had been obtained.

I repeat here a suggestion I made to General Burtchacle in 1920. There must be an Indian, who is not an aspirant to a permanent commission or other preferment at the Army Headquarters (India). And there must also be the same class of Indians attached to the Medical Directorate in each command. This will largely help to see that the Indian doctors serving in the field and out-stations do get a square deal and fair treatment and are not charged and condemned on vague accusations and empty allegations. At least, it ought to.—Yours, etc.,

A. KRISHNA MENON.

Wanted A Representative Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is a Persian adage:—"They sat down, they talked and they got up" and that is exactly what the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber did at their meeting of the 25th instant held to discuss the Bombay riots. Not a single constructive programme was chalked out.

When it is admitted on all hands that the root cause of the present communal rioting all over India is the clash of the political aspirations of the Hindu and the Muslim communities and the resultant suspicion of the one against the other as regards their respective place in the future constitution of India, then why did not the merchant community of Bombay, who cannot exist if they thought and acted on communal lines, ask for a 'Representative Conference' in order to discuss the whole political situation and by clearly defining the respective aims of their respective communities in the future constitution of India, to come to an amicable settlement between themselves and to present a joint demand to the British Government for at least an 'Interim Constitution' for India during the War?—Yours, etc.,

MURTAZA ALI KHAN.

Hitler's Ambitions Unnerve Tokio

Geographical Limits Of Nazi Order and Japan's Sphere Of Influence Must Be Defined, Demands Press

LONDON, July 1.

Even Japan begins to show signs of alarm at Hitler's gargantuan ambitions, writes Reuter's Far Eastern Expert.

Japanese papers such as the "Kokumin Shimbun," hitherto ardently pro-Axis, are saying that Japan will be faced with grave problems if Axis hegemony extends across the Urals into Asiatic Russia and that it is imperative that geographical limits of Hitler's "New Order" and Japan's "sphere of prosperity in East Asia" should be clearly defined.

If the German review of the first week of war on Russia was partly intended to impress Japan and induce her to have a go at Russia, too, as is believed in some quarters in London that result seems likely to be the exact reverse of what Hitler expected.—Reuter.

Daylong Barking Of Artillery And Explosions Of Shells

Vichy Putting In Dogged Resistance In Lebanon

LONDON, June 30.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Allied forces in Syria telegraphs:

The peace of cedared Lebanon from Jezzine across to the mountain stronghold of Hasbaya is shattered by the daylong bark of artillery and the explosion of shells.

The Vichy forces who are doggedly fighting appear to have brought up more artillery and infantry reinforcements.

Apart from constant artillery duels, the impetus of the Allied infantry advance, has been slowed down by the terrain which favours the defenders in its rocks, boulders, caves and wooded mountain slopes.

In these are concealed machine-gun nests which can and have been defended for days.—Reuter.

Public Regard Fall Of Town Inevitable

BEIRUT, June 30.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the coastal road to Beirut writes:

The impatience of the Beirut public at the Vichy forces' continued resistance to the Allied advance on the town has been shown by a number of demonstrations, according to reports filtering through the Vichy lines.

The inhabitants regard the fall of the town as inevitable and the authorities have been called on to surrender the port without further delay, it is stated.

The demonstrations appear to have reached such proportions as to necessitate active interference by the police who are said to have been compelled to fire on the crowds.

While confirmation of these reports is necessarily not obtainable they appear in no way unlikely since the inhabitants of Damascus were quick to inform the Allies on their entry into the city of their intense exasperation at General Dentz persisting in its defence despite their demands when further resistance was clearly hopeless.

It seems doubtful whether the Vichy troops at Beirut will be able to hold on much longer once the Allies have cleared up Vichy artillery positions threatening their right flank, which they are now in the process of doing with considerable success.—Reuter.

VICHY TROOPS FIRE ON PRO-ALLY DEMONSTRATORS

ANKARA, July 1.

Crowds demonstrating in Beirut in favour of the Allies were recently fired on by Vichy troops.

NAZI CLAIMS PREMATURE

German Pincer Movement Not Yet Successful

NEW YORK, July 1.

Nazi reports of their gains in Russia are minimised by neutral observers at Vichy, who find the Germans claims puzzling, says the Vichy Correspondent of the "New York Times."

The conservative view, he says, is that while the Germans undoubtedly scored all the advantages inseparable from the launching of great offensives, the Russian armies still exist. Consequently the expression "decisive success" seems premature.

In other words "the pincers movement" can scarcely be characterised as successful until it is actually finished.

In this connection it is pointed out that distances are so great in Russia that the pincers may fail to close effectively.

In fact, there are reports in Vichy, the Correspondent says, that the two armies announced as "inevitably surrounded," north of the Pripet marshes, are actually making their way out of the net. It is also pointed out on the political side that there is no evidence that the first week of the war has had any effect on the stability of the Stalin regime.—Reuter.

Reuter's correspondent here learns.

People who learnt how the Allies treated Damascus are anxious to welcome the British and the Free French.

Beirut population apparently regards the present situation as untenable. Travellers from Beirut tell how the British Air Force scrupulously attacks only military objectives and the population in other parts of the city knowing they are in no danger carry on their ordinary life while the Allies bomb and attack military objectives. The Allies' care not to cause injury to civilians has created a very favourable impression.—Reuter.

Vichy Forces In Palmyra Encircled

CAIRO, July 1.

Although the British forces surrounding Palmyra in Northern Syria have cut off the Vichy forces there from supplies and severed their land communications with Homs, there is no rigid siege in progress, according to authoritative military circles.

The encirclement of Palmyra was carried out by British mechanised units which now hold various key-points commanding the town.

There is the possibility of small numbers of Vichy forces attempting to escape under cover of darkness between these points but the main body of the Vichy garrison, at Palmyra is now "well guarded," it is added.—Reuter.

Major-Gen. Pike Dead

LINCOLN, July 1.

The death has occurred of Major-General Sir William Watson Pike.—Reuter.

(Sir William entered the Army in 1882 and served in the South African Campaign. He became director of Medical Services, First Army B.E.F., European war in 1914-18. He was sent on Special Commission to East Africa in 1917-18 and to India in 1918-19.)

When Bombay Was Cut Off From Rest Of India

(Contiued from page 1)

similarly held up at Titwala station.

Information was received at Kalyan early this morning that the track near Valwan Bridge was under three feet of water. Both the up and down trains were held up as the track was flooded and the ballast washed away. The permanent way staff declined to permit any train proceed beyond Valwan. Some of the trains detained at Titwala were brought down on the up track.

On the Kalyan-Poona route information was received that the lines were flooded near Ambarnath station and that it was dangerous for traffic. The Madras Mail and the Poona Passenger were the last two trains to leave Ambarnath early this morning for Bombay.

TWO CARRIAGES DERAIL.

At Ambarnath itself there are some passenger trains and three troop specials held up. Two carriages of a train derailed, resulting the line being completely blocked up. In addition to the hold up caused by rains, heavy winds caused some damage to the overhead wires at Badlapur.

A breakdown train left Victoria Terminus this morning to the affected areas. The General Manager, the Chief Traffic Manager, the Divisional Superintendent and other Railway officials have proceeded to the spot.

It is stated that the Punjab and Calcutta Down Mails will be diverted to the B. B. and C. I. route to Ujjain from where they will go to Bhopal and then take their normal course. In Kalyan where the rainfall was over twelve inches to-day, the whole town is completely flooded. All roads are deep under water and people were towing in improvised boats. While there has been no loss of life, it is reported that there has been considerable damage to property. The whole railway yard at Kalyan is completely submerged under water.

Railway communications are likely to be interrupted for at least another forty-eight hours.—A. P.

Punjab And Calcutta Mails Arrive Late: Bombay-Poona Trains Cancelled

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Calcutta Mail arrived at 2-22 p.m. and the Punjab Mail due at 11-30 a.m. arrived after 7 p.m. Beyond Kalyan one line was put into working order by evening and the railway authorities are working hard to restore normal working.

Inquiries made from the G. I. P. Railway authorities show that it will take some time before normal traffic is restored. In the meantime trains running between Bombay and Poona are cancelled, and the traffic for the time being for those who want to go to Poona is diverted by Dhond-Manmad line.

The Boribunder Station was thronged by the relatives and friends of those passengers who were expected by Calcutta and Punjab Mails. The Calcutta Mail came at about 2-30 p.m. The 5 Down Punjab Mail and 7 Down Calcutta Mail were run over from Victoria Terminus 'via' Dadar junction over the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Bhopal 'via' Ujjain, and thence to Delhi. The 7 Down Mail was run from Bhopal to Itarsi and Jubbulpore.

The Up Punjab Mail leaving Delhi on Tuesday will run 'via' Bhopal and Ujjain over the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Bombay Central and not to Victoria Terminus as usual. 8 Up Calcutta Mail reaching Chheoki will run 'via' Itarsi, Bhopal and Ujjain, and will come to the Bombay Central instead of the Victoria Terminus.

FRONTIER MAIL DELAYED

The Frontier Mail was delayed by an hour and the local suburban service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was put a few minutes back, but the disorganisation on the main G. I. P. Railway traffic lines was far more serious.

As far as can be gathered the G. I. P. Railway line is flooded near Badlapur Station, two stations on the south-east beyond Kalyan. The line is also flooded near Titwala, which is the next station beyond Kalyan on the north-east side. The situation near Titwala is not serious and single line working has already been introduced with the Punjab Mail and the Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) being taken through to Bombay.

FIVE INCHES OF RAIN IN ONE DAY
56 Miles Per Hour "Whole Gale" Blows Over Bombay

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Strong winds described by the Observatory authorities as a "whole gale" have been blowing over Bombay during the past 24 hours, reaching a maximum speed of 56 miles per hour on two occasions—at 4-25 a.m. and 6-30 a.m. today.

The "whole gale," however, took a fairly heavy toll of way-side trees in the suburban area.

It rained almost without a break between 1-50 p.m. yesterday and 9-45 a.m. to-day. Rainfall reached an intensity of 10 inches per hour at 2-38 a.m.. Colaba recorded 4.11 inches of rain for those 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today.

The first sign of the "whole gale" was observed at 12-42 p.m. yesterday when the wind current reached a speed of 54 miles per hour. The intensity of the rainfall was 3 1/4 inches at this stage. After a break of 50 minutes from 1 p.m. to 1-50 p.m. yesterday, the rainfall restarted with renewed intensity. It rained almost without a break till 9-45 a.m. to-day.

56-Mile Per Hour Wind

On a number of occasions last night and this morning wind currents reached a speed ranging between 49 and 56 miles per hour, a speed which places the current in the category of a "whole gale." The highest speed was recorded at 4-25 a.m. and 6-30 a.m. when the wind blew at 56 miles per hour.

After 8 a.m. the wind currents slowed down, the maximum speed recorded being 46 miles per hour at 11-36 a.m.

Bombay is still behind the normal rainfall figure by 6.89 inches

The maximum temperature for the day was 86.8 degrees or 0.3 degress above normal. The minimum was 76.6 degrees or 0.3 degrees below normal.

The following is the rain chart for 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today:—

	Total
Colaba: 4.11	12.20 inches.
Fort: 3.70	11.02 "
Byculla: 4.20	10.03 "
Matunga: 5.50	13.63 "

AHMEDABAD PEACEFUL

No Further Extension Of Curfew Order

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

The District Magistrate has decided not to extend any further the Curfew order which expires to-morrow in view of the peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the city.—A. P.

RAIN IN POONA AND KIRKEE

(From Our Correspondent)

KIRKEE, June 30.

The long delayed monsoon which was showing signs of approach for the past three or four days, made a very apologetic appearance yesterday morning when there were slight intermittent drizzles and again later in the afternoon, accompanied with a strong breeze.

Everyone was looking eagerly forward to the much needed rain as the grazing fields for cattle are all parched and dried and the wily Bunia, taking advantage of the absence of rain, was pushing up the prices in all directions.

Fortunately the rain set in fairly strongly after 9-30 p.m. and has continued throughout the night, and even this morning the sky is overcast with clouds, and the rain continues to fall.

It can be definitely stated the monsoon have at last burst in Kirkee and Poona.

Heat Gives Way To Showers In Junagadh

JUNAGADH, June 27.

After sweltering heat during the past few days, there were few showers in the afternoon on Thursday, the 26th inst. However, there were hopeful indications for further good showers and they were fructified by the stronger current of rain that had lasted for about half an hour, after having started in the early dawn at 4 a.m. on Friday, the 27th inst. The sky is cloudy and the annoying heat make us more optimistic for good rains in the course of the day.

Water Scarcity In Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 30

The Municipal Board has curtailed water supply sequel to scarcity conditions and dry weather.

It is understood a scheme costing about Rs. 14 lakhs has been submitted by the water-works engineer.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 8, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 6, 1360
Parsi: Behman 1, 1310
Hightide: 5-14, 17-26
Lowtide: 10-50 —
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND: June 30.

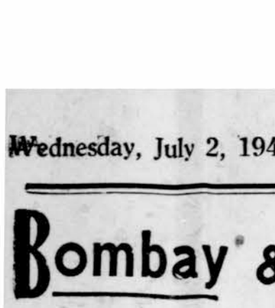
Sir Basil Newton arrived at Government House

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—Prof. R. T. S. Millar will begin his lectures on "The Older English Drama and Its Development" in the University, South Wing to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

TERROR... and THRILLS!



OPEN ALEXANDER KNOX • GENE LOCKHART • BARRY FITZGERALD
Directed by MICHAEL CURTIZ • A WARNER BROS. First Nat'l Picture

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Argentine Nights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tobacco Road". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Sea Wolf" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Angels Over Broadway". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Returns". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki-Dasi". Daily at 1-30, 4 and 7 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
APOLLO—"Sandesa". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Woman". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Comrade X". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Holi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

HOLIDAY FOR CITY FIRMS

The banks in Bombay observed holiday on July 1st (Tuesday) after 17 years.

This concession was first granted to the banks in 1922 and then again in the following year to complete their half-yearly accounts.

In 1924 this concession was refused. Owing to the enforcement of the Shop Assistants Act and Curfew Order, the city banks experienced considerable difficulty in completing their half-yearly accounts. A representation was made to the Government to declare July 1st as a public holiday which was supported by the Chamber of Commerce. This holiday was not general but only confined to the banks, the Stock Exchange and other commercial institutions directly dealing with the banks. A few schools and colleges observed holiday.

The Bombay Municipality also observed holiday. The High Court was closed so also the other courts.

Rapid Development Of Bombay

Standard Of Living Has Materially Improved During Past Decade, Says City Architect

Those who live in the city or the suburbs of Bombay do not I suppose realise the enormous and rapid development which has taken place in the City and suburbs during the past few years, remarked Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F. R. I. B. A., F. I. I. A., in the course of his presidential address at the first general meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects held in Bombay the other day. Building grow up gradually and open spaces are covered over so rapidly that we do not realise the intensive progress of new construction which has been going on. A few years ago the Dadar-Matunga estate was open ground, whilst to-day it is almost completely developed Again look at Worli to-day and compare it with the stony mound which existed about 10 years ago.

And when we do make a comprehensive survey of all this building activity and development we being to wonder where the tenants come from, who occupy the new premises, for as a rule there never appears to be any difficulty in securing tenants for new structures. I venture to suggest that the standard of living has materially improved in Bombay during the past decade. People who some years ago went further afield into the suburbs appear to desire to return to the city again with the result that there are many vacancies in the suburbs and rents have as a result not been maintained in many localities. And again tenants have come out of the older structures in Bombay to occupy the new buildings where they have attractive bath-rooms and cement mosaic tiled floors of divers colours and designs to attract the eye.

This migration from one class of property to another has made it necessary for the owners of the older properties either to modernise their old premises or to let them at very much reduced rents.

This general reshuffle has been I think beneficial to the inhabitants of Bombay and has all tended towards a higher standard of living at least for the middle classes.

LITTLE DONE FOR POORER CLASSES

Very little however has been done for the poorer classes but this I attribute among other factors to recent legislation introducing an additional burden namely the Property Tax, for an owner will not erect a building unless he is going to secure a fair return on his capital. Apart from the burden of the Property Tax owners of this class of property finds his tenants who have fallen into arrears for two or three months departing under cover of darkness and it is useless trying to obtain the arrears of rent. Neither does the law help very much in these cases, in fact it always favours the tenants giving him time to find other accommodation even after he has been living rent free for some months previously.

It is such conditions as these which prevent the man who has capital to invest in property looking to some other form of investment than the chawl type of property. It is an economic problem which requires solution but in connection with which I regret I cannot offer any constructive suggestions which could be acceptable to all parties.

I am not suggesting that all chawl owners are martyrs, many of them I am sure are not worthy of our sympathy on account of the condition in which they keep their building but for the owner who is endeavouring to give a square deal, the result is anything but equitable and so perhaps in the end leads to retrenchment on the part of the owners in respect of improvements to such properties.

MARKETING OF MILK

Plea For Monopoly Of Milk To One Body

"The production of milk under insanitary conditions, its widespread adulteration, and the faulty system of distribution through petty and ignorant dealers have given a very bad name to the quality of market milk", states the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India in his report on the Marketing of Milk in India and Burma.

The efficient marketing of milk and dairy products, the report adds, is looked upon as a matter of national importance in other countries. To effect improvements in the marketing of milk in this country, the first pressing necessity is to purge urban areas of their milch cattle and the second, to organise effectively the collection and distribution of rural supplies of milk.

"In view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in India", the report suggests, "the distribution of milk in a city or town could be most effectively done if it were entrusted exclusively to one properly-constituted milk marketing organisation.

In other words, the monopoly of milk distribution should be given to one body. As no one else would be permitted to distribute in that area, all available milk in the neighbourhood must necessarily pass through the proposed monopolistic concern, and no fear need be entertained about obtaining the necessary supplies..... There is, of course, an element of compulsion in the scheme, but in existing circumstances this seems unavoidable."

SPECIAL LEGISLATION NEEDED

The report envisages the necessity for special legislation to empower provincial governments, and through them municipal authorities, to put such a scheme in operation. It estimates the capital required for buildings, plant and equipment to collect, process and distribute 1,000 maunds of milk a day at Rs. 4,50,000.

At the present rate of consumption, a city consuming 1,000 maunds of milk a day would be one having a population of 200,000. This means that by investing less than Rs. 3 per person, the milk supply of the city could be organised on a proper basis. Estimates of profit and loss show that the capital invested could be recovered within a decade.

The report suggests that as capitalists may not respond sufficiently to such a new venture, the scheme should be tried, in the first instance, on an experimental basis, at Karachi, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cawnpore and Nagpur.

The capital required to operate the scheme at these experimental centres might be found either by the local government or the municipality, or by both. When a number of such urban milk schemes have come into existence in a province, a provincial dairy produce marketing commission should be set up to co-ordinate and supervise their work.

LICENSING OF RETAILERS

The proposed marketing organisation would arrange supplies of milk from neighbouring villages or distant areas. One or more central depots would be established in the city for the processing of milk.

Most of the milk would be distributed as chilled, raw, but some might be pasteurised. Licensed retailers should obtain milk at a wholesale rate for cash from the central depot. They would also be required to deposit a security as a guarantee that they would observe the rules for retail sales. All prices would be fixed in consultation with the interests concerned.

The animals in the villages would be milked under the supervision of staff paid by the marketing organisation. Arrangements would be made to prevent the milk being tampered with on its way from the villages and samples of milk would be taken regularly from licensed dealers and examined.

The licensing of retailers would remain exclusively in the hands of the municipality. Samples of milk would continue to be taken under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act and a dealer convicted thrice under the Act would be liable to cancellation of his licence and forfeiture of his security.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to general breakdown of telegraph lines due to floods and cyclone telegrams to and from Northern and Southern India, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon are [illegible]

MR. KAMAT ON INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL POSITION

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, a lecture was delivered by Mr. K. S. Kamat, B.A., Agent, Canara Bank Ltd., Parel, Bombay, on "The Effects of War on Indian Industries", under the presidentship of Dr. K. B Menon, Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties' Union.

During the course of the discourse, the lecturer stressed the various factors that are essential for the industrialisation of India, quoting examples of many modern countries. India unlike the pre-war days shows some signs of improvement in her economic and industrialisation.

The lecturer traced the history of British occupation and the advantages derived therefrom. It is therefore looked forward with an eager eye how India could be more benefited by the present war. In conclusion he hoped that if Indian population try to put in their zeal and sharpened minds to the industrialisation of the country, it is certain that every nook and corner of India will be fully industrialized in spite of several obstacles.

The president summed up the meeting saying that India with the growth of industrialisation to-day stands according to rating of the International Labour Office of the 8th great industrialized nation in the world. This rating of the rank may be on the basis of capital invested or labour employed or it may be on the basis of power used; but what exactly it is cannot be said. But we only know and complimented by being told that we are the 8th industrialized nation in the world.

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks by the Principal Mr. S. S. Nath.

ALL QUIET IN CITY

But One Victim Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Continuous raining in the City for the last two days seems to have cooled down the minds of the communal "goondas" with the result that peace and tranquillity are reigning in the riot-affected areas of the City. No incident of any kind was reported to-day.

A number of shops in the mixed localities however remain closed.

A person who was stabbed yesterday and was removed to the hospital for treatment succumbed to his injuries to-day.

The police arrested seven persons, who were alleged to be connected with the communal disturbances in the city from a cycle shop. A large number of alleged "goondas" were also placed under arrest to-day.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY

JULY 1.

The Government of India have arranged with His Majesty's Government for the services of 100 technical training instructors from the United Kingdom to be placed at the disposal of the Department of Labour for work in connection with the Technical Training Scheme.

The object is to introduce a leaven of experienced instructors from English training centres among instructors in India and so bring training here more closely into line with up-to-date practice in the United Kingdom.

The instructors will come in batches, the first of which is due to arrive shortly. They will be posted to a clearing centre in Delhi for two or three weeks, during which they will have lectures on food and health, lessons in Hindustani and talks from a variety of authorities on industrial and technical training conditions in India.

The cost of these arrangements and the salaries of the instructors will be borne by the Central Government.

The Technical Training Scheme owes its origin to the Technical Training Enquiry Committee which submitted its report to the Department of Labour at the end of July, 1940.

The report recommended the utilisation of 16 technical institutions and the intensive training of some 3,000 semi-skilled tradesmen and was accepted by the Government of India early in August.

Owing to the increasing needs of the technical branches of the Defence Services and Ordnance and munitions factories, the scheme has since been expanded to provide for the training of 15,000 men by the end of March 1942.

Of the 15,000 men required, 1,400 are [illegible] trainees have already passed out from [illegible]

tal), 1,500 machinists (metal), 1,250 electricians, 550 blacksmiths, 450 tin and copper smiths, 400 welders (electric and oxy-acetylene), 300 draughtsmen, 200 moulders and 200 carpenters.

Nearly 6,000 men are already under training at 87 centres and 104 more centres are ready to receive over 6,000 trainees. Thirty-

THREAT TO CITY EDITOR

Kolhapur Youth Bound Over For One Year

Umesh Narayanrao Deo, a student of Kolhapur, was convicted of the offence of criminal intimidation by Mr. Reginald Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for having threatened Mr. R. K. Tatnis, editor, "Vividha Vritta.

According to the prosecution, the accused went to the office of the complainant on January 16 and asked for proofs of certain articles written by the complainant during the two previous months, criticising the Kolhapur administration.

He is then alleged to have taken out a penknife and threatened Mr. Tatnis. Mr. Tatnis then grappled with him and with the help of some of his assistants, handed him over to the police.

The knife with which the accused is alleged to have threatened the complainant was not produced in Court and it was stated that it had been dropped on the floor and picked up by somebody.

The accused in his statement said that he had gone to the office of the complainant to remonstrate with him for writing 'nonsensical and insulting" letters about the Royal family and the late Maharaja of Kolhapur. He denied the assault and the threat to assault.

The Magistrate held that although the story of the threatened assault with a pen-knife appeared to be an exaggeration; he was satisfied that the accused went to the complainant's office in a belligerent mood and had threatened him.

The Magistrate bound him over for good behaviour for one year for a sum of Rs. 50.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. L. M. Jhaveri appeared for the accused.

Karjat Police Officer Commits Suicide In Commissioner's Office

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The impenetrable stillness that usually pervades the headquarters of the city police, was shattered by a ringing shot, from a service revolver, late last night.

The startled staff, officers and men, on night duty rushed in the direction of the sound, and were confronted by the shocking spectacle of a man huddled up in a chair, with a tell-tale patch of blood gleaming on his shirt-front.

The man who had thus disturbed the calm of the sanctuary of the police office, was Gajanan Swar, a Sub-Inspector of Police, attached to Karjat.

It would appear that about 10 p.m. last night, the deceased officer went to the Police Commissioner's Office and asked for a certain officer. The officer, not being in, he said he would wait, and ordered for a cup of tea.

He seems to have taken the opportunity to put an end to his life.

He is learnt to have left a letter in which he has explained the delicate domestic situation which led him to take the step he took.

It is learnt that the papers pertaining to the inquest were not made over to the press on the instructions of the Coroner.

Charged With Keeping Illicit Liquor

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On a charge of being found in possession of a bottle of illicit liquor Lachya Ramaya was arrested by the Bhoiwada Police

He was placed before Mr. K. C. Thakore at the Dadar Police Court to-day, and was ordered to be released on bail for a week.

Alleged Illicit Liquor

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dagdu Luxman, Amritlal Purushottam and Jan Mahomed alias Jami Abdulla who were arrested at Pydhoni, Bombay on Monday evening were placed before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Tuesday. They were alleged to be in possession of 12 bottles of illicit liquor, were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100 each or in default to be remanded in police custody until July 8.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day ordered to be remanded 9 persons who were arrested on Monday night on suspicion of rioting.

Fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 were imposed by the same Magistrate, on 13 persons for breach of the Curfew Order in default one week's simple imprisonment.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—A public study class on the subject of "Duty" from the Key to Theosophy by H. P. Blavatsky, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

"Munshi Has Left Congress To Do Good For It"

He Was Not Actuated With Desire To Rebel, Says Mahadeo Desai

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

"There was no other way for Mr. Munshi. Gandhiji had tendered similar advice to two or three others last year", said Mr. Mahadev Desai in a press interview on Mr. Munshi's resignation from the Congress.

Mr. Desai added that there was no possibility of the Congress and the country suffering any harm by a step taken honestly and bravely. On the contrary there was every possibility of their gaining by such a step.

Mr. Munshi, he said, did not cease to be a Congressman by leaving the Congress. He was leaving the Congress to do good for it. He was not actuated with the desire to rebel against the Congress as several other leaders had done in the past. His loyalty to the Congress therefore did not at all diminish.

Mr. Desai added that those who did not agree with the interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi and did not want his advice might remain within the Congress.

Answering a question Mr. Desai said that a Congressman individually resorting to violent instead of non-violent resistance in self-defence or in the defence of others should not be communally biased in outlook. A Congressman should prevent a helpless person of another community from being attacked by a member of his own community by the use of force if he believed in violent resistance.

There was, he added, a world of difference between professing inability to practise non-violence and to propagate organised violent resistance. Those who had violence in every fibre of their being should immediately leave the Congress, but those who doubted their ability to practise non-violence yet had faith in it should not leave the Congress. They should remain faithful to the creed of non-violence and pray to God to give them the necessary strength at the right moment.—A. P.

"Resigned On Wrong Issue"

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 1.

The view that Mr. Munshi resigned from the Congress on a wrong issue was expressed by Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, a prominent Maharastra leader who was released from the Yeravda jail this morning after the expiry of the term of one year imprisonment but was arrested immediately after a few minutes under Section 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan thought that it would have been more fair on the part of Mr. Munshi to exit from the Congress on the issue of re-entry into the legislatures and formation of ministries instead of on the question of defensive violence.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY AT KALBADEVI ROAD—2,986 persons (including 537 males, 1,618 females and 831 children) attended the Seeds Traders' Association Ltd. and the Bombay Gujarati Vepari Mandali's Public Charitable Dispensary at Kalbadevi Road, in the month of June 1941. The daily average attendance was 99.

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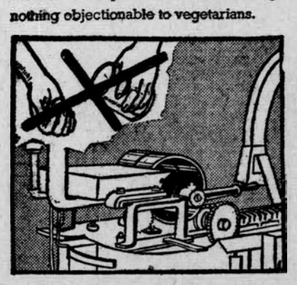

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1941.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of the Liberal Federation has adopted a resolution noting "with appreciation that Indians in Transvaal have been given the right of owning lands in the gold areas and that an undertaking had been given that no legislation would be undertaken during the war to force segregation on Indians." But the first concession is only a nominal one and the second gives only a respite to Indians. As the Council itself points out, the areas now thrown open to Indians are utterly inadequate and the danger of virtual segregation of Indians has not been dissipated. And the respite is due only to the certainty of any attempt to segregate Indians now weakening war effort in India, a position which cannot be relished either by South Africa or Britain. However, it is something that the Union Government have undertaken not only to postpone the decision about the segregation measures till after the war but also not to enforce them until all the facts are investigated by an impartial judicial commission. Sir B. Rama Rau, ex-High Commissioner for India in South Africa, stated at a public meeting at Poona last week that the South African Government were also making efforts, with the help of a joint committee of Indian and European representatives, to improve civic amenities in the Indian area and to provide residential sites for all classes of Indians. But the improvement of the lot of Indians in the Indian area may only emphasize the principle of segregation, a principle which Indians will not accept.

Unfair Position

Sir B. Rama Rao stated that the Indian problem in the Dominion was primarily economic, though racial considerations influenced the situation. The general position in South Africa is that a white minority of two millions is dominating over a huge indigenous majority of eight millions, who are exploited for the development of the Dominion but are denied anything like equal rights because, forsooth, that would jeopardise the Europeans' comfortable standard of life. Whether this position is dubbed economic or racial, it is grossly unfair. And the same may be said of the Indian problem. There is, however, this difference that Indians are only one-tenth of the white population, and even if full opportunities are given to them they cannot jeopardise white supremaly in the political or economic life of the country.

Indians' Duty

This difference in the position of the Indians and the indigenous population has induced Sir B. Rama Rao to suggest that it would not be impossible to find a solution for the Indian problem "if dealt with in isolation". On the other hand, he says, "if the Indian problem was mixed up with the general colour problem it would not be easy to find a solution, for "it was difficult to persuade the South African Europeans that major concessions to natives would not endanger their economic structure". While "he had the greatest sympathy for the natives", he said, "it had to be recognized that their position was different. Indians had traditions of great civilization behind them and a great country to support their legitimate demands. It would be impossible for India to support any movement which was dominated by natives." That was why he had always opposed the so-called "non-European front" in Africa and he appealed to Indian leaders not to give any support to the movement. The suggestion is doubtless well-meant and also plausible. And certain specific Indian grievances can be imagined which are better not mixed up with the large questions involving all non-Europeans. But it is unfair from every point of view for the naturalised Indians, who claim all the rights of citizenship, to dissociate themselves from the indigenous population to seek some sort of affinity and common privileges with the exploiting Europeans, and virtually to join them in exploiting the children of the soil. If the resident Indians follow this policy, with what face can they say that they are struggling for the principle of equal rights and opportunities for all or against discrimination? It is the duty of Indians to make common cause with the children of the soil whenever possible and to help them to safeguard their just rights.

A Brilliant Journalist

Sir Chirravoori Yajneswara Chintamani had been in indifferent health for some months, but his sudden death by heart-failure will come as a shock to the country. Chintamani had become such a familiar name in Indian journalism that it will be difficult for many to realize that he is dead. Chintamani was a man of many gifts and he shone brilliantly in every sphere which he entered. He was a fluent and effective speaker and made a name for himself as the ablest debater of the United Provinces Legislative Council. As a Minister he did more to exploit the limited authority which the Montagu Constitution gave him to advance the cause of the people than most other Ministers. He proved his independent character by resigning his ministership. As General Secretary and subsequently President of the National Liberal Federation he strove hard to breathe life in the dry bones of Indian Liberalism. He was, indeed, a progressive Liberal. But eminent as were his services as a politician and legislator, he will long be remembered as one of the ablest and most brilliant journalists of his times. In 1919 with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya he founded the "Leader" of which he continued to be editor until his death except for the brief period during which he was a Minister and the few days during which he edited the "Indian Daily Mail". He made the "Leader" one of the leading organs of Indian public opinion, through which he helped to carry on the day to day struggle for the freedom of the country. As he said as President of the third All-India Journalists' Conference in 1935, no Indian paper has a moral right to exist which is not an advocate of Swaraj. Realizing too well that the Press had to be in the firing line in the struggle for Indian freedom, he stood uncompromisingly for the complete liberty of the Press. As a journalist he had few to equal him in the encyclopaedic vastness and variety of his information and everything that he wrote had the impress of his mastery of its subject matter. In this he was an exemplar to journalists and politicians alike. His death creates a void in Indian journalism and the public life of the country which it will be difficult to fill.

Wild Words

There is no chance of Mr. K. M. Munshi walking into Dr. Moonje's parlour. Indeed, it is doubtful if many take the latter's effusions seriously. Yet when he says that "violence is the only means" to make ultimate non-violence possible and that the Hindu Mahasabha "is the only organisation for Hindus which is organising violence with the object of establishing peace and non-violence", he says things whose implications, in the present conditions of the country, are most mischievous. The lawful use of a certain amount of force may often be necessary to maintain peace but it is monstrous to say generally that violence is the "only" means of maintaining peace. And Hindus will be the last people on earth to accept this view.

Dr. Moonje even contemplates a private communal army when he says: "We will have to raise another non-official army named Ramsena to fight the Pakistan menace and this is the only remedy, if Pakistan is to be avoided." Surely such a war is not the "only remedy." Nor will the fight against partition be confined to the Hindus, as the term "Ramasena" probably suggests. It may be hard for a man of Dr. Moonje's temperament to weigh words. Yet one in his responsible position ought to take the trouble, lest he should say things which mean mischief which perhaps he never meant.

Frankly Speaking

Vichy Too!

A few months ago Vichy was so eager to establish friendly relations with Soviet Russia that it appointed an Ambassador to Moscow with, incidentally, instructions to avoid close relations with the British Ambassador. Those were days when Herr Hitler and M. Stalin were friends, almost allies. Now everything is changed and Vichy suddenly finds itself the victim of communist subversive conspiracies conducted by Soviet Consulates in France! Diplomatic relations have, therefore, been broken off. This development is, of course, by no means surprising. Admiral Darlan is proud of his policy which seeks to reduce France to the position of a camp follower of Germany. But it provides an interesting clue to Herr Hitler's present war plans. On the excuse of fighting the communist menace he is seeking to get Vichy and, it may be taken for granted, Spain, to join him in the war against Russia. From that it would be but one step to Admiral Darlan and General Franco joining him in the war against Britain too.

Important Plea

Like the British, the Americans have also realised the value of the opportunity which Herr Hitler has offered Britain and America by invading Russia. And attempts are being made to exploit this opportunity immediately and to the fullest extent possible. This is evidenced from an outspoken speech delivered by Colonel Knox on Monday. Expressing his conviction that Russia would hold Germany for "vital months in this crucial year", Colonel Knox declared "for the first time since Hitler loosed the dogs of war on the world we are provided with a God-given chance to determine the outcome of this world-wide struggle" Colonel Knox then made the very important plea that the United States Navy should be employed to clear the Atlantic for the delivery of war materials to Britain "while Hitler has turned his back on us". It is important because the suggestion made as it is, by the U.S.A. Navy Secretary and at this particular juncture, may perhaps be a tentative declaration of President Roosevelt's plans for the immediate future.

Slow Progress

There has been during the last two or three days little positive news about the fighting in Syria. But it is satisfactory to learn that Palmyra has at last been encircled. It is well defended and well fortified. But if General Dentz is sensible enough to realise the hopelessness of his task and to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, Palmyra may be surrendered. This, however, is a doubtful possibility and the British will have to storm the town. In any case the fall of Palmyra is inevitable and it will give the British an important and valuable air base. More or less satisfactory, though slow progress is also being made by the Allied columns advancing upon Beirut along the coast and they are reported to have met with considerable success in clearing up Vichy artillery positions threatening their right flank.

Beirut Situation

In this connection the situation regarding Beirut is assuming an interesting aspect. Reuter's Special Correspondent reports of demonstrations in Beirut against the Vichy policy of resisting the Allied advance on the town since its fall is inevitable and since resistance means senseless damage to Beirut. The impatience of the Beirut population, which finds expression in demonstration, is, naturally enough, further intensified by the knowledge that now reaches them of the experience and condition of the people in Damascus. The troubles of General Dentz are thus increasing with little hope of any relief from outside. In connection with Beirut, it is further interesting to note that Vichy has now taken to describing British air raids on the port as "very violent". But it is too much to hope that this is a prelude to declaring the town "open". For the British would immediately occupy it from the sea and encircle the main body of Vichy troops that is concentrated in the south of Beirut.

London, City Of The Nations

BY GEORGE EDINGER.

WHENEVER EUROPE HAS BEEN AT THE MERCY OF A TYRANT MASTER THE FINEST AND FREEST OF HER INTELLECTS CONTRIVED TO GET OUT OF CONTINENTAL PRISON HOUSES TO BRITAIN.

At times such as these, London becomes the capital of the whole world. In 1808 it was said that there was not a single Englishman on the European continent, except the British army in Spain; but in 1808, London throbbed with the life of a whole continent in exile, and it was from London that her thinkers, poets, writers, rulers and statesmen returned to the Europe that was built when the Napoleonic Wars had ended.

In 1914 it was to London that the weary leaders of European thought and action came for inspiration and rest. To-day, London is more than ever a city of the nations; not only has every European thinker, philosopher and dreamer who could contrive it sought refuge in the capital of the British Empire, but all the soldiers of the countries which Nazism has overrun who could possibly fight their way to the sea, have come to England.

It is in wartime and only in wartime that England really seems to be an island. The steamboats have ceased to ply to Calais and Antwerp and Bergen. No longer do the great liners dock from New York, and the days when you watched the air mails come in from Madrid and Oslo, from Athens and Budapest, seem a vanished episode in the pageant of English history.

The world to-day ends on the seashore, and the seashore is never more than two hours away by a fast car

★

Yet England never looked less like an island than now. Her streets are full of strange uniforms. Dutch Grenadiers walk down the pavements of her cities. Czech riflemen, whose fathers marched over Siberia to the Pacific and crossed two continents to fight for freedom, swing along between the hedgerows in the Shires. Polish aviators, the White Eagle proudly displayed upon their caps, drop in to the bar parlour for a sloe gin when they come back from patrol.

And into the coves and creeks along the coast-line of England steal little boats; with oars and sails, and crazy, spluttering motors that somehow dodged their way across a waste of waters to bring over determined young men from Norway and France and Denmark and Belgium.

Amazing stories they could tell you of risks overborne, and of hazards endured. But generally they are silent. Things rashly repeated may reach the Gestapo and prevent others from coming the way that they did. So they just ask for a warm drink—tea dashed with rum may be—and the way to the recruiting station. And they are swallowed in the vortex that is war-time England.

A world in miniature this war-time Britain, where your Free French infantry and Norwegian sharp-shooters, Danish sea men and Austrian pioneers mix with Belgians and coloured volunteers from the Colonies, and where the daughters of New York millionaires drive ambulance cars among bursting bombs into the narrow alleys of industrial cities.

And behind these men of action are the others, the dreamers, planners, economists, statesmen, sitting up during the night to devise the Europe of to-morrow. Dawn comes and they issue out into the black-out, their heads dazzled by new hopes and mighty projects.

★

To-day they are refugees, the titles they hold are empty. But to-morrow they will be the Government again. From the doorways of buildings battered by yesterday's bombers step the Ministers of Belgium and the Netherlands, of Poland and Czechoslovakia, their portfolios tucked under their arms, their hats jammed over their eyes, and the morning's report from their country locked in their hearts as secret as the way they got it.

The Queen of the Netherlands is here and the King of Norway, the Presidents of Czechoslovakia and Poland, as was the Emperor of Abyssinia, who has gone back now. Here, too, are Admirals and the Governors of provinces, and Royal Princes and Party leaders gaily serving as private soldiers and ambulance drivers and merchant seamen.

Doctors are working out how the ravages that war and foreign occupation have wrought among their people shall be healed; administrators consider the way to send food convoys into their country when the "Cease Fire" sounds and economists plan a Europe which shall not starve itself out of selfishness.

The Londoner sees them go by these men who are the history of Europe. And because he is a Londoner before all things, even if his home that was in London has become a heap of rubble and mortar, he thinks back to the London of twenty years ago.

It all looked the same then. Then, too, he was fascinated with the sight of unusual uniforms. Frenchmen, and Belgians, Serbs and Rumanians.

Dark cars flying strange ensigns drew up to doorways to be saluted by men in strange uniforms. The ambulances of a dozen Red Cross Societies clattered down the

(Continued on Page 8.)

Industrial Development

(By Dr. V. S. Dubey, (Member of National Planning Committee).

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar should devote much more of his time in improving the existing conditions rather than thinking of future planning in which he might have no role to play. There are a lot of things which can be achieved during the golden opportunity of the present time of war. The most important question is that of the development of industries In modern warfare the relation between national defence and industries has become so close that one cannot go without the other. In the pre-war period constitution there was no intimate relation between the Defence Department working under Central Government and the Industries Departments working under the provincial governments. The consequence has been that India finds herself to-day in a position of utter helplessness from the point of view of national defence. In the modern warfare the aeroplanes play a very important part and their manufacture requires light metals like aluminium while their running requires petrol. In spite of there being millions of tons of aluminium ores and cheap power available no attempt has been made for its manufacture in India. Though India lacks in petrol no attempts have been made to make synthetic petrol in spite of the large amount of coal being present at the cheapest cost. The Defence Department never co-operated with the Provincial Government towards industrialisation for the key industries. To the writer it appears that no bold policy is being followed by the Government as yet in this direction.

* * * *

For a long time a sort of Government propaganda has been carried out on the creation of Industrial Research Council for the development of industries. No doubt research has got its scientific importance and the intellect of the Indian scientist is by no means inferior to that of a foreign one but due to political and economic reasons he was not given a chance to play his role, and so for a country like India it is far more important to utilise only the present existing knowledge for her industrial progress rather than searching out new processes. But in India things are quite different. Here soda is not manufactured though the demand and the raw materials are all there and the method of manufacture was perfected hundred years ago. Even the under-graduate students of India know the primary process of its manufacture. The same is the case about caustic soda. The writer can point out hundreds of materials imported at present for which there are raw materials, consumption and the process of manufacture which has been known for about a century. Politics and economic factors govern more in the industrial development of a country than science itself. Let the Research Utilisation Committee appointed by the Central Government attempt to utilise all the last hundred years' well known methods of manufacture rather than trying out new methods. This research utilisation committee is alright for the countries like Germany and America which are most up-to-date and have adopted all the well known methods for their industrialisation. But for a country like ours which is a century back it is preferable at the first hand to bring it upto the level of other countries by adopting well tried methods than to search out new processes. If even this cannot be done the research and its utilisation will have no meaning and all the research will remain only in the laboratory stage.

* * * *

In the last war the Government of India appointed the Industrial Commission with patriotic persons like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as its members. In this war something definite must be done towards industrialisation. The development of Industries is intimately connected with questions of tariff, railway freight, competition etc. Let the Government of India make a war-time plan at least if not for future also, and should try to carry it out and let a committee with popular representatives decide as to which are industries for national defence. Our idea of the raw materials for most of these industries is fairly complete and within a month's time that committee composed of politicians and technicians should definitely decide about the key industries to be started. Then will come the question of getting the machinery and equipment. The writer fully realises that there are vast difficulties in getting the equipment from abroad. But still the India Government should try their best to see that English and American countries supply the machinery in lieu of the help taken from India for the war and the export of raw materials. We should go even so far if necessary as to check the export of key minerals like manganese mica etc except as barter form machinery for key industries. If Germany can have barter arrangement with Turkey under the present circumstances the writer does not see any reason why the India Government cannot get machinery from America and England.

* * * *

The question of finance for these key industries is also important. Should these be left to private enterprises or should they be owned or controlled by the Government? The question of hands of the Central and Provincial Governments in these key industries is also important. The Government should lay down its policy for these industries on such important matters as tariff protection, railway freight, inter-provincial competition, etc. If all these things are considered and we are able to establish a few key industries then we can say that we have done something. The statement by the Government that out of one-thousand things required for national defence five-hundred are being manufactured in the country does not satisfy the technical mind. Because it is very likely that ten things might over-weigh nine-hundred-and-ninety things. What we want is to see is that during this war the key industries of light metals like aluminium alum and their alloys for which there are ample raw materials ferro alloys for guns and machinery, synthetic petrol out of coal and key chemicals etc. are established in the country during this war period.

Dr. S. A. Kapadia

(From Our London Correspondent)

Dr. Shaporji Aspaniarji Kapadia, who died in London on March 10 at the age of 83, was for nearly 60 years a well known figure in the ranks of Indians in Great Britain.

The son of a Parsee merchant, he was born and educated in Bombay, where he graduated L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., and M.D. Coming to London in 1881 he was later, made a life member of St. Thomas's Hospital, and became for a time senior clinical assistant at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, and lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the Zenana Medical College, London. He studied law, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1893. But he practised neither of his professions, for a certain strain of indecision, combined with personal ambition, led him along other paths. For a short time he was lecturer and examiner in Gujarati at University College, London. In association with Mr. Cranmer Byng he founded and was Oriental editor of the 60 small books of selections of ancient writings known as the Wisdom of the East Series and the Orient Library. Two of these on the Parsee religion, and the teachings of Zoroaster, were published under his name. In the early days of the Northbrook Society, which was established to promote social contacts and goodwill between Indian sojourners here and English people, he shared in its administration, and was a joint secretary when it had club rooms in Piccadilly more than a generation ago. He was on the committee of the Parsee Association of Europe for a quarter of a century, and served as president in 1933-34.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The same newspaper's Rome correspondent states that Italian political and military circles are issuing warnings against the belief that a quick victory will be gained over Russia as the Russians "dispose powerful reserves of men and materials apart from possible raps due to the expanse of the territory and operations."—
—Swiss Report.

* * * *

According to Frontier Socialists "Hitler's attack on Russia is a clear proof of his bloodthirsty designs to dominate the world and to destroy the freedom of the peace-loving countries."

Really comrades?

* * * *

"I", says Doctor Moonje, "congratulate Mr. K. M. Munshi on his courageous foresight in having ultimately found out that the Congress is not an organisation which will suit people in their immediate need."

We sympathise with Mr. Munshi in the embarrassment caused by Dr. Moonje.

* * * *

The Hindu Sabha, adds Dr. Moonje, is quite prepared to welcome it with both hands.

Mr. Munshi, beware!

* * * *

"One touch of Hitler", says the Times of London, "makes the whole world akin."

Does it also make Britain akin with Italy?

* * * *

Admiral Darlan, says a Vichy report, is informed the Soviet Ambassador of the Vichy Government's decision to break of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.

Nothing less could be expected of the admirable Darlan. But the problem is that of the "more" which might be contemplating.

* * * *

The Vichy Government's reason is that the Soviet Diplomatic Agents are engaging in action against the attempt on public order and security of the State.

What of course, Vichy discovered after June 22.

By the way, Vichy's reference to the "S" is rather good.

* * *

The famous German communique also claims that "surface and marine forces of German navy laid out a number of operations against the Soviet navy."

The details of the Soviet "Armed Royal" sunk by the Germans are given— One cruiser, four destroyers and three submarines.

* * *

According to the Vice-Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau "the Russians are a calm folk; they can take blows and give blows."

Steady Comrade! Not so fast.

* * *

Russians German Broadcast
—Headline.

The first mistake that Russia committed since June 22.

Would so much like to hear Lord Haw-Haw now.

* * *

An officer was detailed to take an urgent message to the Ministry.

He switched from one person to some next until finally he spoke to someone with the seventh person whom he had been put through.

"I know who I am?" said the man he blew up. "I am Air Marshal."

Then the voice of thunder, the other replied: "And do you know who I am?"

"Why, said the air marshal.

"Heaven for that," said the officer, and hung up.

20 Italians Surrender

ng Of Large Number Of Prisoners In Abyssinia

CAIRO, July 1.

ews of the surrender of thousand Italians in is given in the following Middle East Communi- on Tuesday:

: Nothing to report.

INIA: Following the of Ghimbi on June 27 on to Gen. Bertello, Gen. Brigadier Tosti surrender- th 245 Italian officers, an other ranks and 841 Captured material in- k field guns.

Local gains have been Damascus and coastal areas the situation is d.—Reuter.

GERMAN EYES ON KIEV AND MOSCOW

ATTEMPT TO REPEAT STRATEGY ADOPTED IN POLAND AND FRANCE

LONDON, July 1.

The news to-day of Russo-German war throws some light on the German strategy, states Reuter's military commentator. We are beginning to arrive at an appreciation of what their strategy is and what are its aims In its broad outlines it is now becoming evident that the Huns are not attempting to do more in the north from Finland to Latvia than hold and engage the Russian forces and similarly in the extreme south from the Carpathians along the Pruth to the Black Sea they are mainly holding the Russians.

MAIN BLOWS.

The main blows in the northern sector are being delivered through Minsk on Moscow and in the southern sector from the front of Brody-Lwow on Kiev. If they succeeded in breaking through past Minsk, they will probably push on as rapidly as possible to Moscow and perhaps only after reaching Moscow they will swing north to Leningrad developing a vast encircling move against Russian troops still fighting on the Baltic front. In the southern sector an advance from the north-west on Kiev is aimed at and here again they will develop an encircling movement towards Odessa cutting off all Russian forces on the Bessarabian-Ukraine front. This manoeuvre, if it succeeds, will not only destroy a large part of the Russian army, but may overrun most of Ukraine with little opposition, advancing as the Huns will do in this case from the north which is an unexpected direction. This would be apt to rally the Ukrainians to their side and at the same time cause as little destruction to the harvest as possible. The capture of Lwow is a possible sign that this break is occurring.

SAME OLD PLAN.

The plan is the same old German technique as exemplified in Poland and France. A powerful overwhelming frontal attack to break the front to be followed by wide encircling movements to cut off and force the surrender of large numbers of the enemy. There are certainly dangers facing the Russians, but they can be counteracted by energetic, resolute and rapid employment of reserves in sufficient force. But even should the Huns attain their present objective, namely a line from Leningrad through Moscow to the Black Sea, they still will not necessarily have won the campaign.

CHINA'S EXAMPLE.

Everything will then depend on resolute leadership of the Russian Government and the wholehearted patriotism of the Russian people to continue the struggle. Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek and the Chinese people have set the Russians a great and noble example and the Russian resources in material, factories and railways are vastly greater than those of the Chinese.—Reuter.

VITAL BRIDGE DESTROYED

Japanese Blow To Burma Road Traffic To China

TOKYO, July 1.

The Japanese claim to have destroyed by air bombing the vital suspension bridge over the Pepan River in Kweichow province.

The bridge, which is on the Yunnan-Kweichow, highway connects the city of Kunming at the end of the Burma Road and Kweiyang. It is used for traffic going from Western to South-Eastern China.—Reuter.

Bridge Wrecked On China's Highway: Transport Affected

LASHIO, July 1.

Floods and landslides in northern Shan States of Burma have interrupted traffic on the China highway. It is hoped to replace a vital wrecked bridge within four days.

Transport in Burma has also been affected.—Reuter.

LORD PARMOOR DEAD

LONDON: July 1.

Lord Parmoor, famous Ecclesiastical and Parliamentary lawyer, father of Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador in Russia, died at his Buckinghamshire home last night. He was 89 years old.

He represented Britain on the Council of the League of Nations and took office in the first Labour Government joining Lord Haldane and Lord Oliver and Lord Thomson to increase Labour representation in the Upper House.

The Honourable Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, Sir Stafford's elder brother, succeeds to the title.—Reuter.

Defence Council For Russia

LONDON, July 1.

The Soviet Information Bureau announces, according to the Moscow radio, that owing to the seriousness of the war situation, it has been decided to create a Defence Council with M. Stalin as President and M. Molotov as Vice-President.—Reuter.

The Moscow radio in a later announcement with regard to the creation of the Defence Council says "in view of the exceptional circumstances now in force and with the aim of ensuring the rapid mobilisation of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., to resist the enemy which is perfidiously attacking our fatherland, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of People's Commissars have decided, firstly, to institute a State Council of Defence including M. Stalin as the President, M. Molotov as the Vice-President, Marshal Voroshilov (Defence Commissar), M. Malenkov (Member of the Presidium) and M. Beria (Commissar for Internal Affairs).

Secondly, to concentrate the entire power of the Government in the hands of the State Council of Defence, and thirdly, to make it compulsory on all citizens Press and war workers to fulfil the decisions of the organisations of the Defence Council."—Reuter.

SIR C. Y. CHINTAMANI PASSES AWAY

(Continued from page 1)

his colleague Pt. Jagat Narayan, on the score of 'joint responsibility' when the then Governor made an attempt to tamper with it. This created a first class sensation under the Montford Reforms.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS

In 1919, he was a delegate of the Liberal deputation to England and continued to be the General Secretary of the National Liberal Federation of India for a number of years. He was a delegate to the Round Table Conference, presided over the Second Indian States' People's Conference and the third All-India Journalist Conference in 1935. He was an ardent social reformer and one of the pioneers who agitated and worked for Constitutional Government in Indian States. He had many publications to his credit. Among his publications are: "Indian Social Reform"; "Speeches and Writings of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta" and "Indian Politics Since the Mutiny." The Allahabad University and the Benares Hindu University Conference on him Honorary D. Litt. and Hony. LL.D. respectively. He was knighted in 1939 and was not in the limelight in later days owing to ill-health.

ATTACK ON GOVT. OF INDIA ACT

Sir C. Y. Chintamani was invited by the trustees of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Prize Fund to write a thesis of the Government of India Act (1935) at work. He wrote a few chapters and had to give it up due to serious illness, and the book was completed by Mr. M. R. Masani in 1940.

In the course of his observations, Sir C. Y. Chintamani says "I venture to describe the Government of India Act 1935 as the Anti-India Act. I feel when I recall and reflect upon all the Government of India did, has done, and is doing, and all that it refused, has refused and is refusing to-day in respect of fiscal and commercial policy, I feel with some bitterness that the Government of India in these matters may not incorrectly or unjustly be described as the Government against India."

Sir C. Y. Chintamani was unflinching in defending the liberty of the press and would not take orders from anybody in matters of editorial policy. He was for few weeks the editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" (Bombay) and resigned the editorship overnight, because of difference of views with the management. He would not brook interference from the Government in the discharge of legitimate functions by the press. Presiding over the All-India Journalists' Conference, he said "The struggle for the maintenance of the just liberties of the press against undue invasion by the Government will have to be carried on by the Indian Press, unaided by the powerful section of the Anglo-Indian Press in India But this is an incident—one at many similar incidents—of the Government of our country by another, and that is why the Indian Press has always been, and I am confident will ever be, a strong and unfailing champion for Swaraj for the motherland. In this struggle, the Press has to be in the firing line. Let me emphasise that in the present conditions in India, no Indian Paper has a moral right to exist which is not an advocate of Swaraj. The motto of every paper and every journal should be "speak the Truth and do the Right."

It should be said to the credit of Chintamani that as an editor, he lived up to this ideal. A keen student of Burke, Mill and Macaulay in his writings, there was something ponderous in his periods and sonorous about his sentences. This trait was more pronounced in his public speeches. Sir C. Y. Chintamani was an able speaker and a skilful debater. Just like his friend Sapru, he could not remain a day without chewing 'pan.' The 'Leader' to-day bears the impress of Chintamani in all respects.

"Fifty Years of Public Life", the last book Sir C. Y. Chintamani has written is something of a political legacy to Indian people. The book deals with reminiscenes of men and matters in the political evolution of the country.

'QUAKE ROCKS CALIFORNIA

Plate-Glass Windows Shattered in Santa Barbara And Walls Cracked

LOS ANGELES, July 1.

A strong earthquake swayed southern California on Monday night.

In Santa Barbara plateglass windows were shattered and bricks dislodged and walls cracked. The quake, which lasted one minute felt like "some great cosmic rocking chair in motion" with strange flashing lights in the sky and great rumbling sounds. Thousands of people were awakened.—Reuter.

FIERCE BATTLE IN MINSK AREA

(Continued from Page 1.)

bornness and rapidity of manoeuvre.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS REPULSED

In the direction of Minsk and Baranovitch, our forces are waging tenacious fight with numerically superior mobile troops of the enemy, checking their advance at intermediate positions. Major tank engagements continue in the Rovno district.

All attempts of the enemy to break through to the East have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Fighting in this direction consisted in fierce tank clashes as a result of which considerable number of German tank was destroyed.

THREE NAZI SUBMARINES SUNK

On the Bessarabian Sector of the Front, the enemy made another attempt to force the River Pruth, but was repulsed suffering heavy losses owing to the rapid and decisive action of our troops.

During the past day the Soviet Navy sank two enemy submarines in the Baltic and one in the Black Sea. The Communique then gives details of individual acts of bravery and resource and details of minor incidents.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL

Finnish airmen on Monday dropped leaflets over Hangoe, the Soviet leased base on the Finnish coast, about 100 miles west of Helsinki, states the Helsinki Correspondent of the "Aftonbladet."

The leaflets called on the Soviet garrison to capitulate in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, assuring them that resistance would be useless in the long run.

Meanwhile, violent artillery duel is proceeding, the Correspondent adds. Finnish batteries are firing continuously at Soviet positions in this area, and the Russians are replying. Aircraft are also participating in operations which still raged with undiminished intensity late on Monday afternoon.—Reuter.

FINNISH ATTACK ON HANGOE

Information has reached the Swedish Telegraph Agency that there has been heavy firing throughout the day in the neighbourhood of the Soviet's base at Hangoe, a hundred miles west of Helsinki.

It is believed that Russian aeroplanes were trying to cover the country around the base by dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs to which Finnish batteries replied during the greater part of the day.

The "Aftonbladet's" Helsingfors correspondent late in the afternoon reported that Finnish troops had begun to attack Hangoe.—Reuter.

Artillery Duel In Hango

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

According to Swedish correspondents in the Helsingfors area, an artillery duel has been proceeding at Hango since June 25, says a Stockholm message. Silence of the Russians on Saturday gave rise to rumours that they were prepared to yield. It is computed that there are 25,000 Russians in the Hango area, where there are two air grounds.

These correspondents are unable to confirm that the Finns began an attack on Hango yesterday or that Viborg has also been assailed.—Reuter.

Axis Ships Severely Hit In Tripoli

R. A. F. RAIDS ON RUHR AND RHINELAND INDUSTRIAL TOWNS CAUSE BIG EXPLOSIONS

LONDON, July 1—

A British Air Ministry Communique announces:

"German heavy industries in the Ruhr and Rhineland were again attacked by bombers of the R. A. F. last night, when objective at Duisburg, Cologne and Duesseldorf were the main targets.

"Many large fires were started, particularly at Duisburg, where they were followed by very heavy explosions.

Four of our aircraft are missing."

June Was More Raid-less For London

LONDON July 1.

While the R. A. F. has been attacking the Nazis' with increasing intensity, raiding Germany and occupied territory by day and night, enemy raids on London have been least since the battle of Britain last autumn.

Less time was spent under alerts during June than on many single days during the height of German raids last year and exactly half the time spent under warning during May, which had been the quietest month since last August. Throughout the month sirens were sounded only once during daylight.

Britain Takes Heavy Toll Of Nazi Planes

The Imperial Air Force shot down or destroyed on the ground 1,453 enemy aircraft in the course of operations in the Middle East during the first six months of this year, according to the Air Ministry news service. June's total reached 210, which includes 51 Vichy aircraft destroyed in operations on the Syrian front. On Jue 17, when fighting on the borders of Egypt and Libya, fighters of the R.A.F. and South African Air Force shot down twenty enemy aircraft. Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were intercepted and shot down over Malta by British fighters in June during attempts by Italian and German Air Forces to reconnoitre and raid the island.

The losses of the Imperial Air Forces in June amounted to 66 aircraft but several crews and pilots were saved.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Raids On Tripoli, Beirut And Palmyra

CAIRO, July 1.

Big Axis ships in the Tripoli harbour were severely damaged by the R.A.F. and many casualties were caused by machine-gunning of disembarked troops, according to a British R.A.F. Middle East Communique. Seven Axis planes were destroyed by British fighters, which were protecting British ships off the coast of Cyrenaica.

The text of the Communique is as follows:—

"TRIPOLI: Bomber aircraft of the R.A.F. carried out a number of successful raids on the harbour at Tripoli. Several hits were obtained on enemy vessels and the superstructure of one vessel was seen to blow up after a number of bombs hit her deck. Other large ships including one of about 20,000 tons were hit by several bombs and severely damaged. One of these was seen to be in a half sunken condition. Our aircraft afterwards machine-gunned disembarked troops and enemy seaplanes on the water, causing considerable damage and many casualties.

An enemy aerodrome in the same area was also attacked by our bombers. Their bombs started fires amongst dispersed enemy aircraft. At least five were destroyed, while a large transport aircraft was destroyed by machine-gun fire.

"MALTA: A number of Italian machines, which approached Malta yesterday, were intercepted by our fighters some miles out at sea. Two of the enemy were shot down and a number of others damaged.

"CYRENAICA: Fighters of the R.A.F. and the South African Air Force carrying out a covering patrol over our ships off the coast of Cyrenaica yesterday drove off a number of enemy aircraft, which attempted several attacks. During these engagements they shot down one German fighter, four German dive-bombers and two Italian fighters and damaged several other German fighters.

"SYRIA: Raids were carried out yesterday on enemy aerodromes in Syria. At Aleppo bombs fell on the centre of the runway and in front of the hangars. At Palmyra bombs were dropped on barracks and stores. The Baalbek aerodrome was machine-gunned and a number of twin-engined aircraft damaged. Much damage was also done to buildings and numerous casualties were inflicted. An attack was also carried out on Soueida, where direct hits were obtained on military buildings.

During the night of June 29/30 a raid was made on the harbour and shipping at Beirut. Bombs were seen to burst on the central quay and the northern mole and a number of fires were started.

"From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing."—Reuter.

WEYGAND-U.S. TRADE PACT

Shipments For North African Colonies Under Guaranttee

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Two French vessels would soon sail from the United States carrying much-needed goods and supplies for the French North African Colonies, stated Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State at to-day's Press Conference.

At the same time, he added, two French vessels now at Marseilles would sail for the United States. Shipment of the supplies, Mr. Welles explained, will be made under an agreement between the United States and Gen. Weygand and the Morocco and Tunisia authorities with the approval of the Vichy Government and is designed to restore normal trade between American and North African ports.

Mr. Welles disclosed that regular shipments are to be made as long as the guarantees made by the French authorities were maintained. The guarantees were that the goods imported from the United States were for consumption only in the French Colonies and would be distributed there under the supervision of United States officials attached to the United States Consulates in the Colonies. —Reuter.

Don't Rush To Conclusions

Axis Gets Conscious Of Soviet's Might

ZURICH, July 1.

"Fighting in the Russo-German war is still in its early stages and will demand a further big effort on the part of the Axis" states Signor Gayda in the "Giornale d'Italia", continuing the Italian press warning against the belief that the war will be soon over.

Signor Gayda adds: Fighting on the Russian front does not present possibilities of easy victories. It is prudent not to exaggerate facts and not to talk about decisive developments. The Russians still dispose great masses of men and war material and have well prepared defence lines in huge territories which will certainly assist defence".

FIGURES DON'T TELL THE REAL STORY!

A warning to the German public not to draw too far-reaching conclusions from the figures of Soviet losses given in German communiques is contained in an article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

"Despite all these losses", it says "the enemy was also strong enough to undertake heavy counter-attacks in many places in an attempt to dislocate the German lines of communication or to escape the threat of encirclement."

Describing Russian resistance as "stubborn and desperate," the paper stresses that the German army is only at the beginning of its task.

UTMOST RESERVE IN NAZI CAMP

The Germans are reluctant to accept Russian emigres as volunteers against Russia as the Wilhelmstrasse stresses that Germany is not fighting in order to restore former regime, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung."

The correspondent adds German circles are also showing "utmost reserve" towards the political aspirations of the Baltic states.

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Canada's Devotion To Empire's Cause

Churchill Receives 'Torch Of Victory' From Dominion Minister

LONDON, July 1.

In the garden of No. 10 Downing Street on Tuesday, the Prime Minister received "The Torch Of Victory" emblem of Canada's victory war loan, which after travelling across the Dominion has now been flown to England by a bomber plane.

The Torch, which was inscribed "Part of tools Canadian victory loan 1941" was presented to the Prime Minister by Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of Pensions. He also presented a scroll signed by the Governor-General, Earl Athlone, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Premier of nine Canadian Provinces and by other distinguished citizens, who took part in the War Loan campaign, pledging Canada's journey to the end of the road, no matter how long and toilsome. He also gave the Prime Minister a letter from the Chairman of the Canadian War Loan Committee.

CHURCHILL'S REPLY

The Prime Minister acknowledging the gifts said: "I am much affected by the kindness of the message you bring me and by the emblem which has been carried so far over land, through air and over sea. It has come here to represent another impulse of the great effort which Canada is making in all these months and years of storm. I cannot thank you enough for all you have said about me, which I shall labour to deserve, without any expectation of achieving such high results. But at any rate in this old house and garden, which has for hundred years been the centre from which the British Government has been conducted, on this sunshine afternoon when no enemy aeroplanes dare come within the range of our fighting Air Force, I am proud to welcome here the representatives of the Canadian forces and you yourself and the Canadian Minister of Air, who have come all this way to encourage us in our fight and to add their own weighty contributions to assure us, if indeed assurance were needed, that Canada will continue to the end The end may be far off. We cannot tell. It depends upon the enemy. How long that wicked man will torture and afflict nations, how often or in what direction he will set his murder machine in motion, we cannot tell.

"Of one thing we are assured. He and his villainous crew will be delivered to their doom and the shame which is their due and we ourselves shall have the honour of having had something to do with it."

SYMBOL OF CANADA'S DEVOTION

In presenting the Torch, the scroll and the letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Mackenzie said: "I have the honour of presenting on behalf of the people of Canada this Torch of freedom and victory to you. This Torch is a symbol of the will and devotion of our Canadian people. The Torch has been taken by a bomber plane through great centres of population of Canada". After praising the Prime Minister's qualities as leader Mr. Mackenzie formally presented him with the Torch and scroll.

The Canadian Minister for Air, Maj. Power, who has recently arrived in this country was present at the ceremony as was also Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada.

When the Torch was being displayed in different towns in Canada there were always present with it three representatives of the armed forces of Canada. For this afternoon's ceremony there were also three officers present representing the three armed forces of Canada. They were Lt. Stirling of the Royal Canadian Navy, Lt. Guimont of the Twenty-second Regiment—the French Canadian Regiment, and Lt. Stewart of the Royal Canadian Air Force. —Reuter.

Nazi High Command On "Red" Resistance

(Continued from Page 1.)

support of heavy tanks collapsed.

Further east the river Beresina has been reached. Between Duenaburg and Riga the Duena river has been reached on an extended front and crossed at various points. Here too bitter enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

The Luftwaffe has intervened with striking effect in land operations. They bombed enemy columns retreating east of Lwow. In places these were in three columns side by side on one hand. The Luftwaffe also caused heavy losses to the Soviet troops encircled between Minsk and Bialystok and attacked the enemy withdrawing from Riga.

Soviet Loses 280 Planes On Monday

The 'communique' asserts that "on June 30th the Luftwaffe continued its annihilating blows against Soviet Russia bomber and fighter formations". It claims that yesterday the Russians lost 280 planes of which 80 are said to have been brought down in "the area east of Minsk and Bobruisk" where a number of Russian formations "attempted to check the German advance"

Capture Of Riga

Germans are reported to have taken Riga, according to the Columbia broadcasting system quoting a message from Stockholm.

TUESDAY'S TOLL OF NAZI PLANES

LONDON, July 1.

Carrying the air war into the Axis camps throughout the Mid die East as well as over France British aircraft to-day added to their tally of fifteen Axis machines with a loss of two.—Reuter.

Bulgaria Warns Powers

Territorial Waters Will Be Mined To-day

BERLIN, July 1.

The Bulgarian Army Command have announced that Bulgarian territorial waters on the Black Sea will be mined to-morrow at noon, according to the official German News Agency.

Foreign vessels may use the territorial waters until 16/00 hours to-morrow. Permission to enter these waters must be obtained twelve hours in advance.—Reuter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

The Concrete Association Of India and The Publicity Department of the Cement Marketing Co. Of India Ltd.,

have moved into CALTEX HOUSE,

Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 27241 (2 LINES)

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

From the editorial notes of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" I find the following in their issue of June 20th. General Smuts, the veteran South African leader, recently promoted to be Field Marshal, said the other day: "South Africa is fighting for the greatest thing in the world. God made men not to be slaves, but free men and women. Mankind always is being tested, and to this generation the question—are we worthy of being free men and women?—is being put." This was what Field Marshal Smuts said. A South African!! To which the Calcutta paper adds the very pertinent comment: "What strikes us as strange is that in spite of his belief that God wanted all men to be free, the great Field Marshal should all along have acted as if freedom was a special previlege reserved for white men.....The question whether men are worthy to be free is, we are afraid, to be tested by their readiness to share their freedom with all. And judged by that test, does South Africa deserve to be free? Does Field Marshal Smuts believe that the negroes were created to be the white South Africans' beasts of burden?" (This cutting was sent by a correspondent from Calcutta—who is consequently enrolled as a Half-Column Gestapo agent. Thank you mister for reading this column).

* * * *

The ex-Commander in Chief in India in a speech which has been widely publicised says: "Nazi ideology is, as we say in India, both *beiman* and *bedin* (dishonest and irreligious) in the most literal sense of those terms." *Beiman* is alright, but *bedin* is slightly different, because among the Parsees you can be a *bedin* and still be very religious and honest and honourable. In fact in current usage the world *bedin* means 'one who does not belong to the priestly class.' Thus some of the best known Parsi families are *bedin*. They are debarred from performing certain religious functions, but they are hardly irreligious. The Field Marshal, Lord Birdwood, would perhaps expressed himself better in his own language.

* * * *

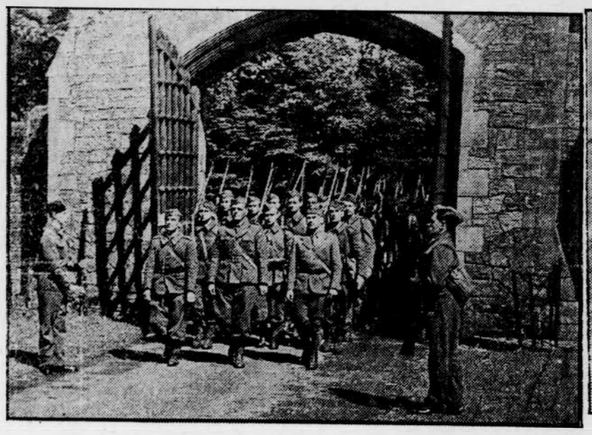
I think I'll give the booksellers a hand by mentioning that the new Hemingway—*For Whom The Bell Tolls*—is definitely worth reading. Frankly I've never read anything like it—a mixture of tenderness with something that is brutally cold and almost inhuman in execution. The setting is the Spain of the Civil War. It's plenty tough but not in the way cheap gangster stuff is. It's strong like vodka and should be preceded by raw meat.

* * * *

Has anyone seen *Tobacco Road* this week at the Regal? I can't quite make up my mind whether this is a comedy or a tragedy. I'd like opinions. But it is good and strong.

* * * *

I forgot to comment the other day on Mr. Vimadalal's vote of thanks at the Rotary Club. I overlooked it because of the main speech. I have forgotten now what I wanted to say, but just one thing I do recall. It is the pronunciation of the name of the American President. It is pronounced as "Rose-a-velt" and not phonetically as "Roose-velt". I hope Mr. Vimadalal will not mind the correction, because I think it is important for us in India to know how world names are pronounced.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA MARCHES ON

Here is a regiment of Czechoslovak infantry entering their quarters while British sentries salute the men who refused to be beaten.

AN ECHO RINGS AGAIN

To-day, it is not only Serbian soldiers, but Dutchmen, Poles, Belgians, Czechs, and Norwegians who are training in Britain to fight for their country's freedom.

Agents Of Fascists

MOSCOW EXPOSES VICHY TACTICS

MOSCOW, July 1.

"It is unnecessary to prove that by this act, Vichy rulers have exposed themselves as agents of German Fascists who betrayed France's interests." says the Official Soviet Tass Agency to-day commenting on the Vichy Government decision to break off diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.

The reason given by the Vichy Government for its decision, namely that the Soviet diplomatic and Consular Representatives had violated public order and safety is described as "an absurd and false pretext."

By blackmail and direct threats, Hitler compels the Governments of countries he has conquered to wage war against the Soviet Union, the Tass Agency continues. "All this is done with the purpose of deceiving world opinion and to stage "a campaign" by Western European States against the Soviet Union. Hitler threatened the Soviet Government with the annexation of Slovakia to Hungary if Slovakia failed to declare war against the Soviet Union," adds the Tass Agency.

BERLIN:—Hitler has appointed General Rommel, Chief of the Nazi Panzer Forces in North Africa to be General of the armoured forces, states the German Official News Agency.—Reuter.

Numerous Accidents In Japanese Factories

TOKIO June 30.

A large number of accidents are taking place in factories owing to employment of inexperienced workers since, the outbreak of the war with China, states the Japanese News Agency.

Statistics show that in 8,000 factories employing 2,200,000 people, last year's casualties were 594,150, —Reuter.

Japan And World Situation

TOKIO, June 30.

The Government and High Command of the National Defence Services will meet again in an extraordinary session to-day to study "the present explosive world situation". A Liaison conference has been held daily since June 24th. The seriousness of the situation, says the Domei Agency, is apparent from the fact that prior to the outbreak of German-Russian hostilities, the conference was not held more than once weekly.—Reuter.

Send India's C.-in-C. To Middle East

British Military Circles Hope Simla Will Relieve Him?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 1.

The recent Iraqi campaign brought Sir Claude Auchinleck's name into much prominence in military circles in Britain.

It is suggested here that if the India Government is able to relieve him Sir Claude's services should now be made available for further military operations, preferably in the Middle East.

BRITAIN'S FISCAL POLICY

Kingsley Wood On How To Combat Inflation

LONDON, July 1.

The British Government's fiscal policy was put in a nutshell by Sir Kingsley Wood speaking on the third reading of the budget in the House of Commons.

He asked the House to regard the budget as an integral feature of the Government's economic policy which finds expression also in the limitation of supplies, concentration of industry, rationing of food and clothing and price control.

"The question is not whether we can finance the war, but whether we shall conduct it in a manner calculated to combat inflation and thus avoid the severest hardships on all classes. It is my desire and intention resolutely to fight against inflation. The current rates of taxation have been fixed, but to deal with the inflationary gap we must look to the increase in the rate of genuine saving."

Sir Kingsley Wood continued that "the policy of genuine savings must be related to rigid economy in private affairs, drastic curtailment of civilian consumption and understanding by everybody that every penny saved and lent to the nation is an essential contribution to victory."

The third reading was adopted without division.—Reuter.

Lesser Petrol For Private Motorists

LONDON, July 1.

A further tightening of petrol ration to private motorists is announced.

Motorists hitherto received sufficient petrol for approximately 150 miles per month and those using cars for urgent business had been granted a supplementary allowance according to need. The supplementary allowances were recently severely curtailed and it is now announced that the ordinary ration will be reduced by one-sixth. —Reuter.

THERE IS STILL A POLAND

These Polish troops are a token that their country still lives in the hearts of its sons and living there can never be erased from the map of Europe

LONDON, CITY OF THE NATIONS

(Continued from Page 6)

streets, and everywhere there brooded a sense that the air was big with mighty happenings.

★

And if their greater grandfathers had spoken to these Englishmen of 1814, as the Englishmen of 1914 have spoken to the Englishmen of 1940, they would have described a land that was essentially the same.

For in 1800 Napoleon's armies had swamped Europe and Britam was full of strange uniforms. The scarlet of the Royal Regiment of Emigres from revolutionary France flashed beside the dark uniforms of the Dutch brigade. They were guarding the Isle of Wight just as their descendants are guarding the shores of England in 1941.

Flemish sailors, constrained, then as now, to make London their home port, strolled up from the docks to breathe the cleaner air of St. James's. The exiles of the King's German Legion strode by in the uniforms of Riflemen and Hussars with the same self-conscious air with which the refugees from Hitler's Germany wear the tunic of the Pioneer Corps. Into the same coves and creeks boats came by night and men stepped ashore to demand a cup of tea dashed with rum, and the way to the recruiting station. Behind doors guarded by patient London watchmen the Sovereigns of France and Holland talked hopefully of the to-morrow to those loyal friends who had come over the sea with then.

And English statesmen drove down to Westminster with the exiled Prime Ministers of half Europe for company.

It was always like that. When the Continent, by a conqueror's command, shuts out Britain, then Britain absorbs the thoughts and the hopes, along with the boldest thinkers and the bravest soldiers of the Continent—men who will not "work" with the enemy of their people.

Resistance To Aggression

China's Contribution To New World Order Of Peace And Plenty

CHUNGKING, July 1.

Declaring that he was gratified that Democracies are resisting aggression, particularly Britain, America and Russia, by working in close co-operation Mr. Quotaichi, China's new Foreign Minister, who was sworn in to-day, said that China was contributing to the construction of a new world order in which countries could live without fear or want in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

Mr. Quotaichi asserted his assumption of office would not result in any change of the policy of resistance to Japan until victory is won.—Reuter.

SWEDISH CABINET REDUCED IN SIZE

LONDON, July 1.

Changes in the Swedish Cabinet greatly reducing its size were announced by the Swedish radio on Monday night.

M. Hansoon, Prime Minister, takes over the Foreign Ministry in place of M. Guenther.

The Minister of Defence M. Skoelde, becomes also the Minister of Trade. M. Bergquist, formerly a Minister without folio, becomes Minister of Justice and Social Welfare, and M. Verloff, formerly a Minister without portfolio, takes the Ministries of Finance, Education and Agriculture.

It is understood in well-informed Swedish circles in London that the announcement refers only to a customary holiday arrangement during the King's absence from the Capital.

It is believed there have been no resignations from the Cabinet.—

News Broadcasts By Columbia's Berlin Correspondent Cancelled

NEW YORK, July 1.

The Columbia Broadcasting System announce that Monday's news broadcasts by its Berlin correspondents were cancelled by the Nazi authorities.

This, it is stated, was in retaliation for the analytical remarks made by Elmer Davis, one of columbia's correspondents.—Reuter

MUTT AND JEFF—Both Wigs Made by Omar the Tentmaker — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, WHO IS WORKING AS A MAID AT THE [illegible]'S, IS HAVING A LITTLE TROUBLE WITH LITTLE BUTTERCUP!
MRS. VANDERPAN, THAT BRAT HIT ME ON THE HEAD WITH A HAMMER!
NONSENSE! MY LITTLE BUTTERCUP WOULDN'T THINK OF SUCH A THING!
WELL, SHE DID, DARN IT!
DID YOU OR ANYONE ELSE SEE HER DO IT?
NO, BUT I KNOW SHE DID IT! I'LL SWEAR TO IT!
HOW CAN YOU SWEAR TO SOMETHING YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN?
I NEVER SEEN THIS BUMP ON MY HEAD BUT I'LL SWEAR IT'S THERE!

What is it— that is sweet and lasting?

WALTERS' Palm REGD TOFFEE

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Dirt in a Scratch may be SEPTIC

It is never safe to let even a pin prick go without applying an antiseptic to kill any septic germs which may have been introduced. Nine times, perhaps you say to yourself: "It's only a trifling scratch" and you feel no more of it. But the tenth may be infected and, once festering starts, you never know where it will end. Limbs and lives are endangered, as the newspaper columns so often show. The handiest and most effective antiseptic you can use is Cuticura Ointment. No germ can live where Cuticura is applied. No fear of gathering and poisoning when you use this unfailing protector.

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INTER-PROVINCIAL FOOTBALL TOURNEY

Trial Match On Cooperage To Select Bombay Team

The Western India Football Association are making every effort to select as strong a side as possible to represent Bombay in the forthcoming match against the winners of the Madras-Mysore tie in the Inter-Provincial Tournament to be played on the Cooperage, on Sunday, July 13th.

With this end in view the Western India Football Association have arranged two trial matches. The first of which, will be played on Thursday, July 3, between the "Blues" and the "Whites."

The rival teams will be as follows:—

(WHITES):

Edden (Bombay Gymkhana);
Captain Mendon (Tata Sports Club. and Higgins (Heavy Battery).
Stanley (Mazagon Docks).
V. Thompson (Y.M.C.A.) and Jayaram (Y.M.C.A.) Swami W.I A.A.).
Bhimarao (Y.M.C.A.)
Myers (G.I.P. Railway).
Butchi (B.E.S.T.) and Karunakar (Caltex).

(BLUES):

Oliveira (Y.M.C.A.).
Alexander (Y.M.C.A.).
Captain and S. Thompson (H.M.V.).
Ramnath (Y.M.C.A.).
Telang (B.E.S.T.) and Rodrigues (City Police).
Anchan (South Kanara).
Adams (City Police).
Rashid (Muslim Sports Club) Pandurang (Jagannath Fishermen) and Bhagat (Jagannath Fishermen).—A. P.

ASCOT RACES AT NEW MARKET

Good Chance For King's "Big Game" And "Sun Chariot"

LONDON: July 1.

Some of the glories of Royal Ascot will be revived at New Market on Wednesday and Thursday where substitute races for those normally held on the famous Berkshire Heath are being run.

War time's first "Ascot" will be stripped of the usual glamour such as the fashion parade and the Royal Family's State arrival along the course, but racing will be of the highest standard.

With the exception of the Derby winner, "OWEN TUDOR" which is unlikely to run again until the St. Leger in September, all leading horses have been engaged for the valuable prizes offered by the Ascot authorities, who, though unable to use their own course, which is serving other purposes, are anxious to maintain such events as the Coventry Stakes and the Queen Mary Stakes, in which two-year-olds contest for supremacy, St. James Palace Stakes for three-year-olds and the Gold Cup.

The "Royal" touch of real Ascot may quite possibly be provided by H. M. the King scoring a great double with his unbeaten two-year-olds "BIG GAME" and "SUN CHARIOT" in the Coventry Stakes and the Queen Mary Stakes respectively.—Reuter.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA: July 1.

Following are the results of football matches played in the Football League to-day:

Mohammedan Sporting 2, East Bengal 1; Mohan Bagan 2, Military Team 2; Kalighat 0, Calcutta 0.—A. P.

HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEW

Between Churchill & Cripps

(By B. F. BHARUCHA)

Ch:—So you see, Cripps, how your dear Friend Molotoff is disillusioned!

Cp:—Yes, I do; but what next? How are we going to help Russia?

Ch:—Cripps, we are thinking of it very seriously with the U. S. and Canada.

Cp:—Churchill, you have been essentially a man of action. When will you act, and act quickly in regard to Russia?

Ch:—You know, Cripps, that German Devil is springing such surprises, that we dare not divert our resources immediately, and endanger our own position.

Cp:—Churchill, if we, Britain, U. S. and Canada do not help Russia immediately, we shall rue our delay. We must hammer at Germany immediately, incessantly, to relieve even partially the German pressure on Russia.

Ch:—Cripps, that is exactly what I am after just now. That is why the R. A. F. have been pounding Germany so hard these last few days.

Cp:—But, we must increase our pressure on the Huns without delay.

WHAT ABOUT INDIA?

Ch:—But, Cripps, what about your dear India and dearer Gandhi? When will they be disillusioned about the Nazi's aims and their perfidious acts?

Cp:—Churchill, India is, no doubt, dear to me. and so is my old friend, Mr. Gandhi. And as regards disillusionment, what about Britain, Amery and Linlithgow? Are we not all thinking of an India, as our men are painting her? Is any of our Representatives here or in India in close touch with the masses? Tell me, Churchill.

Ch:—Why, Cripps, our dear old Linlithgow is now and again touring the country; so are all the satraps, Cripps.

Cp:—Yes, Churchill, it is all claptrap, red tape business. They know Princes' India, aristocrats' India, Zamindars' India, Johookmis' India. They do not know the real India—the half-clad, half-fed India, the distressed and discontented India!

Ch:—What can we do Cripps, if they keep on fighting amongst themselves?

Cp:—Well, we can do exactly, what Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, our late lamented Premier did with South Africa after the Boer War. He gave that country real self-Government; and we have noticed, how in the last great War as in the present War, South Africa has been fighting so loyally for the common cause.

Ch:—Look here, Cripps, that was after the African War. Here, in the midst of this Titanic struggle, your dear Friend Gandhi is demanding complete Independence! How can we grant it, with India divided, and her frontiers in danger?

Cp:—Churchill, what about the Poona offer of the Congress to cooperate with the Government in prosecuting the War, if they were given real power in the Centre, with the Viceroy's veto?

INVITE A SMALL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Ch:—Cripps, would your Friend Jinnah agree to that?

Cp:—Well, I can't vouchsafe that. But there are other Muslim Leaders who can be invited to a small Round Table Conference at Simla or Delhi, along with the Leaders of all other parties in India.

Ch:—Yes, Cripps, what next?

Cp:—Let us have the greatest common measure of agreement from them; and we should consult the Princes, and meet the rational demands of India, early and generously.

Ch:—Will your Gandhi and Jinnah attend that Conference?

Cp.—Well, much depends on the way we invite them. Both are firm as a rock, Jinnah a good deal stiffer than Gandhi!

Ch:—What, if they don't attend, Cripps?

Cp:—Well, there are other Leaders, a shade under Gandhi and Jinnah, who will surely respond to our genuine call for co-operation, only if we make it clear from the outset, that the goal of the British Government is to grant real Dominion status to India, of the Westminster type, within a year after the War is over.

Ch:—Cripps, you are an optimist. How are you able to speak of India with such knowledge, precision and confidence?

Cp:—Churchill we in Moscow, get for more news about India, than you in Britain! That is why I asked you, right at the outset, whether we in Britain, Amery Linlithgow and Co., are really disillusioned? Do we, even now, know India, as she is drifting away from us? Have we, even now, realized, that with genuine goodwill, we can regain her; and with further pressure, we shall ultimately lose her? Churchill, how long can we be deaf to the clear cut warnings of our best Friends, like Tej Bahadur Sapru and Srinivas Sastri?

CRIPPS OR LASKI FOR INDIA?

Ch:—Oh Cripps, how much would I love you to fly over to India, meet all your old Friends, and end the present deadlock.

Cp:—Churchill, don't overestimate my capacity and influence. To-day, India—nationalist India—is in no mood to listen to the platitudes of any personage, however high placed he may be.

Ch:—You are really modest, Cripps. I know, how well you have represented the cause of our dear country all these months, against all German intrigues and Russian prejudices. For that, I salute you, Cripps.

Cp:—Churchill, many thanks for giving me that opportunity to serve Britain, and at the same time serve the cause of World's freedom.

Ch:—Cripps, we can ill spare you to-day for India. Whom would you recommend as a suitable substitute?

Cp:—Prof. Laski would be a good choice. Had dear old Andrews been alive, he could have been the best Ambassador for Indo-British Friendship. But, Churchill, Laski won't be able to cut any ice in India, unless you lend him your solid support.

Ch:—Tell me precisely, what you wish me to do, Cripps. Royal Proclamation—Release of Leaders and Ministers—And Definite Pledge for Dominion Status.

Cp:—The least that you should do to create a favourable atmosphere for the proposed Round Table Conference in India, and to facilitate the work of Laski, is to request the King for an early issue of a Royal Proclamation, as Montague arranged in December, 1919, releasing all Leaders and Ministers straightway, and giving a definite pledge for the introduction of Dominion Status, of the Westminster type, within a year after the War; and meanwhile to resume Provincial Autonomy, and set up a Central Cabinet, representative of all the important Parties in the country. Even then, our task in India will not be very easy. Churchill, buck up, and do the right thing now, before it is too late.

Ch:—Cripps, I will ponder over these matters, and send for you again!

HOW DID STALIN ALLOW COUP?

LONDON, June 24

"The Times" in an editorial writes:

When Hitler promised at Munich to use the "method of consultation" in all questions concerning Great Britain and Germany, he defined no term for the contract; he actually kept it—after a fashion—for 11 months.

When he told the Reichstag, on the day after he had torn up that pact, that his latest agreement would rule out the use of violence between Germany and Soviet Russia, the term was declared to be "for ever" or, as Ribbentrop later paraphrased it, "for eternity"; it was accordingly expected that this pledge would last longer, and so it has—just twice as long.

Once again Hitler has demonstrated the strength of one principle in which his consistency is absolute—that his signature to a treaty is to be used solely as a bait to lure a victim into his trap and that his word is to be broken the moment any advantage can be gained by betrayal.

The marvel is that Stalin should have allowed the sharper to bring off his coup.

The thing has not been done by any subtle or Machiavellian diplomacy; it is absurd to give such a name to mere hard lying exemplified in these extracts.

Yet, it has succeeded, The explanation seems to be that Stalin, though not an unsophisticated politician, did not conceive it possible that treachery could be quite so blatant and shameless.

1941-42 FOOTBALL LEAGUE COMPETITION

LONDON, July 1.

Seventy-three clubs are participating in the Football League competition in the 1941/42 season, beginning at the end of August.

These will be divided into North and South sections for purposes of calculating League tables, but each section will be sub-divided into geographical groups for arranging fixtures in order to minimise travelling.—Reuter.

Symbol Of Treachery On Exhibition

Nazi Plane Wrecked By Hyderabad Squadron

HYDERABAD, June 30.

"This is an exhibition of a trophy which only a short time ago had formed part of the Nazi war machine. It is one among thousands of others intended to destroy not only a military objective but civilian life and property as well. It typifies a relentless savagery which spared neither church nor mosque, neither hospital nor ambulance." Thus observes Sir Akbar Hydari on the occasion of the opening of an exhibition of a Nazi fighter plane, "Messerschmitt — 109," brought down by the Hyderabad Air Equadron.

Continuing Sir Akbar Hydari said, "It symbolises also aggression based upon the broken word.

In 1914 the world was shocked at the epithet used by the then German Chancellor who characterised the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium as a "Scrap of Paper:" The German Fuehrer of to-day treated not one but many treaties and solemn agreements as scraps of paper and now we are witnessing a spectable even of a friendly State like Russia, almost upto yesterday in league with Germany, being subjected to an unprovoked attack.

MENACE THREATENS INDIA

This plane is thus also an instrument of Nazi treachery. Never in our history have we been closer to danger such as that now threatens our most cherished ideals and aspirations.

With theatres of war spreading almost to the gates of India, we are entitled to ask ourselves what we should do. The growing realisation of an imminent menace and the conviction, gathering in strength as each day records its tale of barbarities, that what is threatened is not only life but all that life holds dear, leaves us in no doubt as to the course we must take, and we in Hyderabad, in all Indian States and, I make bold to say, throughout India, have already decided over that course."

IT'S OUR CONCERN

Continuing Sir Akbar Hydari referred to the generous contributions in men, money and material poured in from every direction, including the Government and the people, and added, "but there is room for much more still; there must be more money, more and still more men and even more material. More and more of it.

We can no longer delude ourselves into thinking that the war which is to-day being fought in battlefields other than ours is the concern of others. We are vitally involved, and each day brings it closer to us.

Believe me, each anna we subscribe, each man who offers himself for military service or for work in the factories, in itself of paramount importance in these days of mechanical warfare, every material or equipment we prepare and send as a result, is a contribution towards the defence of our motherland. It is also an assurance of the future.

It will not only help to defeat the enemy outside our gates, but will gain our men, strenghten our sinews, reconstruct and expand our industries.

It will show to the people of Britain and the world at large that in the war against treachery we have honoured our sovereign's pledge or over hundred years ago and proved the value of our faithful alliance".

This wrecked plane, said Sir Akbari Hydari, brought down by our Hyderabad Squadron, symbolises not only the relentlessness, treachery and ambitious designs of Nazism, but also its ultimate destruction.—A. P.

HOW MOSCOW LEARNT OF NAZI INVASION

People Calm & Determined

LONDON, June 24.

The "Daily Telegraph' Moscow Correspondent cabled on June 22:

The Russian people heard the first news that they had been at war since 4 a.m. in a firm, quiet statement by Molotoff, Vice Premier and Foreign Commissar, relayed from all stations just after midday declaring the Soviet will to resist and win.

It was the best delivered speech I have ever heard the Vice Premier make as well as the most important.

Moscow was calm to-day and people remarkably quiet and serious. They heard the decree issued on the radio imposing full air raid precautions.

Security and health services have been placed on a war footing.

It was announced on the Moscow wireless to-night that the Soviet capital was in a state of complete military preparedness. Anti-aircraft guns have been brought into position.

Soldiers marching through Moscow streets were enthusiastically acclaimed by the population.

Numerous reports of agreement with Molotoff's statement are pouring into Government offices.

Molotoff stressed that the Soviet was not fighting German workers peasants or intellectuals, but only the gangster fascist Government.

Another point he emphasised was that Hitler, before launching this new attack, made no demands whatever on the Soviet

HITLER STRIKES WHILE THE HARVEST IS GREEN

What Fuehrer Said Last November: Goering On June Invasion Of Russia

LONDON, June 24.

"The Times" Diplomatic Correspondent wrote on June 23:

In London the news of the invasion was received soon after dawn by the Foreign Office and considered at an early hour by the War Cabinet.

Some thought that the Germans would wait another fortnight, even another month, until the harvest had been gathered in. But the Germans seemed to have feared that the Russians would fire their granaries or their fields ripe for harvest as soon as the German attack developed. They have struck now at a time when in most parts of Western Russia the corn, delayed by the weather, is still too green to be fired.

As far back as November 1, 1940 the "Times" received privately the record of a conversation which Hitler had had a few weeks earlier with Father Odo, otherwise Prince Carl of Wurttemberg. Hitler had then used language similar to that of his proclamation on the 22nd: "I must confess that when I signed the pact with Moscow it was the saddest day of my life. But the whole world will forgive me when I bring Stalin back in chains to Berlin. As soon as I have succeeded in making order with England my victorious armies will go eastward and then, in two or three weeks, I shall be in Moscow. I shall get back all German lands, all the territories where Germans live, Ukrainia the lands of the Volga, Caucasus and the Baltic countries. A great field of activity will be opened up and there will be a lot to do for the German Catholic clergy among people who have run wild."

Later, Hitler said much the same to Prince Paul of Yugoslavia and Goering went as far as to tell neutrals that Russia would be invaded during June. More important than the words were the military preparations.

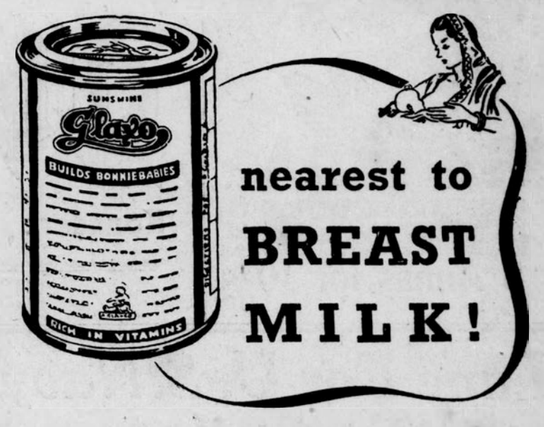
NAZI LIE EXPOSED

Moscow Has Always Been Friendly To Iran

LONDON, June 29.

Relations between Russia and Iran have always been and continue friendly, the Moscow radio declared, this morning.

It was, therefore, hardly necessary, the announcer added, to deny the fantastic stories issued by the Germans concerning alleged Soviet threats to and demands on Iran.—Reuter.



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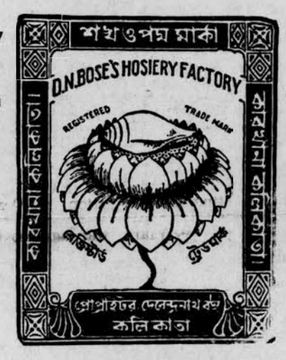

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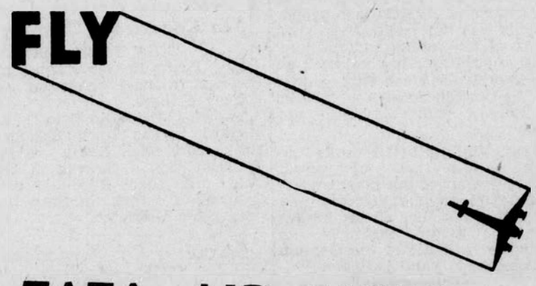

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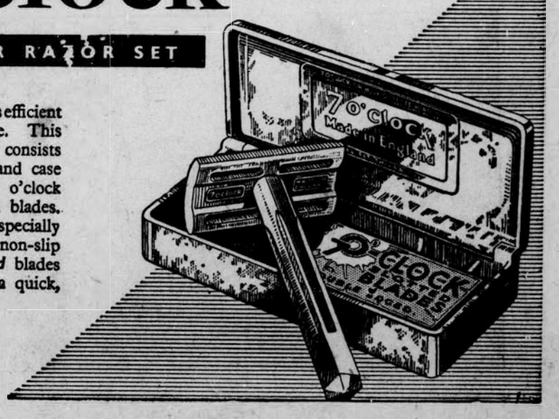

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Time For U. S. Navy To Strike

Atlantic Must Be Cleared Of German Menace, Pleads Col. Knox

BOSTON, July 1.

"The time to use our navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand; now is the time to strike," declared Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in a speech to a conference of State Governors here on Monday.

Contending that Russia could hold Germany for "vital months in this crucial year," Col. Knox said,"For the first time since Hitler loosed the dogs of war on the world, we are provided with a God-given chance to determine the outcome of this world-wide struggle.

Now is the time to put in motion the huge machine we have been building since the war began. We can ensure beyond a shadow of doubt the defeat of that Pagan force and ensure victory for Christian civilisation

I would be derelict, if I did not add that all this involves risk and danger. It may involve sacrifice to the extreme. America must wake up not alone to its dangers—and the dangers are real and fearsome—but to the realities of the sacrifice demanded.

We must, if need be, match with American tears, American toil, American sweat, American blood, the toil, tears, sweat and blood which Britain has gallantly spent to hold in check the devastating spread of Nazi power throughout the civilised world"

U. S. NAVY MUST GO INTO ACTION

Col. Knox then urged the use of the United States navy to clear the Atlantic for the delivery of war materials to Britain "while Hitler has turned his back on us"

Col. Nnox contended that in attacking Russia, Hitler was "contemptuously holding our proffered aid to be a futile, empty gesture, since we are permitting it to pile up undelivered in our docks.

While Hitler's back is turned we must answer his obvious contempt with a smashing blow that can and will change the entire world perspective".

GRAVE SHIPPING CRISIS

A continuance of shipping losses at the present rate must bring victory and world domination to Hitler. Col. Knox continued. There were 2,198,000 tons of shipping sunk in the first five months of year—annual rate of loss of 5,275,000 tons together with essential cargoes of war and supplies.

"We must remember that for every ship we and the British are now building, three are being sunk and not only a sunken ship is lost, but also the planes, guns, ammunition and food it is carrying. There is only one end to this rate of sinking—victory for Hitler which will give him ultimate domination over the world".

Declaring that everything the United States has cherished is directly challenged by the ruthless dictator and that the threat to the United States' way of life is coming nearer daily, Col Knox detailed Hitler's successive conquests.

Hitlerism, he said, "encountered defeat for the first time, when it reached the waters of the English Channel and fought the unsuccessful battle in the skies over England. Within the past week Hitler has turned on his dupe, his quasi-ally. Stalin and swung into action against Russia".

"NOW IS TIME TO FULFIL PLEDGE."

The Secretary of the Navy continued, "More than a year ago we launched the greatest programme of national defence in the history of the world. We are now carrying it out ahead of schedule adding daily to our splendid navy. We have a new army numbering a million and a half men."

Recalling that President Roosevelt recently said that the materials for fighting Germany must be delivered where they could be used, Col. Knox said, "The President declared this should be done, will be done, and must be done. Thus in the most solemn fashion actual delivery of our aid is part of our pledge. Now is the time to fulfil that pledge."

Col. Knox cited as an example a ship recently sunk carrying a thousand machine-guns and a million and a half rounds of ammunition and another within the last few days whose cargo included a huge amount of high explosives.

On many ships that have gone down in the north Atlantic were planes, tanks and thousands of cases of food.

"To live, fight and win, Britain needs food, oil, guns and planes in ever increasing quantities. We can help Britain to strike at Hitler by giving her the means to bomb Hitler's oil plants and war materials and by cracking the morale of the German people.

Thus we can make them understand the cruelty and ruthlessness which Hitler has unloosed on the world. This can only be done if the passage across the Atlantic is cleared and ships are not sunk.

I can find no better words in which to close than to repeat gallant words of my Commander-in-Chief "I would rather die on my feet than live on my knees." The time to use our navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand."—Reuter

LONDON, June 30.

Raoul Dandurand, Minister without portfolio, Dominion of Canada, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council according to an official announcement to-night (Monday).—Reuter.

70,000 Million Dollars For U. S. Army

Roosevelt Signs Biggest Appropriation Bill Ever Enacted

HYDEPARK, (New York) July 1.

President Roosevelt has signed a 70,000 million dollars Appropriation Bill for the United States army—the biggest single Appropriation Bill ever enacted.

Not even in the World War did the President put pen to a legislation carrying such a vast sum.

President Roosevelt also signed Treasury's 2,000 million dollar Stabilisation Fund Bill extending for two years his power further to devalue dollar. This power would have expired at midnight on Monday if the Bill had not been signed by then.—Reuter

SENATE SENDS BILL TO ROOSEVELT FOR SIGNATURE

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The Senate has sent to President Roosevelt for signature the bill increasing from 1,400 million dollars to 2,650 million dollars the lending authority of the commodity credit corporation and continuing the agency until July 1, 1943.—Reuter.

Discharged For "Subversive Activity"

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.

Twenty-eight skilled civilian workers employed in Mariesland navy yard have been discharged for "subversive activity" Rear-Admiral J. W. Greenslade announced. He said that the dismissals were "purely precautionary." The navy yard employs 19,500 civilians.—Reuter.

Roosevelt To Sign Two Important Bills

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The Senate has approved and sent to President Roosevelt for signature a compromise 911 million dollars Relief Appropriation Bill.

It also sent to the White House the 1,000 million Dollars Agriculture Supply Bill in a last minute rush to clear up outstanding business.—Reuter.

2 Stewards And A Cook On Conspiracy Charges

NEW YORK, June 30.

Mr. Edgar Hoover announced three additional arrests on conspiracy charges.

The first, Conradin Otto Dold, a steward in the liner "Excalibur" the second, Adolf Henry August Walischewsky, a steward in Uruguay and the third Heinrich Clausing, a cook in the liner "Argentina."—Reuter.

Survivors Of Torpedoed "Maarsden"

NEW YORK, June 30.

It is now stated that eight marines and six nurses are now listed as safe from the ship, unofficially reported to be "Maarsden," torpedoed in the Atlantic, as well as eleven other passengers.—Reuter.

PEDEREWSKI'S HERITAGE

LONDON, July 1.

A resolution commemorating the passing away of Ignace Paderewski was adopted by the Polish Government meeting in London.

The resolution pointed out that Paderewski was recognised by the whole world as a symbol of fighting Poland and an expression of the purest and most generous tendencies of the Polish nation based on the principles of freedom, justice and right.

The death of Ignace Paderewski is an irrecoverable loss to the Polish cause. In the moment of its great bereavement the Polish Government in the presence of the Polish President declares that it will exert all its power to carry out the great heritage which was left by Ignace Paderewski whose whole life was a long sacrifice for Poland.

The Polish Government hereby affirms that Ignace Paderewski has deserved well of his country.

The Polish Government has decided that the mortal remains of Paderewski should be brought back to England when conditions allow and be buried in a place which will do justice to his historic merits.

The Polish Government likewise also decided that a Polish vessel now in construction shall be called "Ignace Paderewski."

Arrangements are being made for holding Requiem Mass in London. This will probably be solemnised at Westminster Cathedral.—Reuter.

Paderewski May Be Buried At Arlington Cemetery

NEW YORK, July 1.

Paderewski may at least temporarily be buried among the graves of the United States heroes at Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, if his family consents.

It was stated at the White House that Mr. Roosevelt has asked Mr. Sumner Welles to ascertain his family's desires. It is indicated that if interred at Arlington—a rare honour—the body would be sent to Poland at the end of the war.

Battle For Ukraine Is Battle For India

Congress & League Must Take United Action, Says Pulin Seal

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. Pulin Seal, Secretary of the Indian National Committee, speaking in London on Monday on a resolution on Indian participation in the war, declared, "There can be no doubt that India has come to one of most important turning points of history.

The battle for the Ukraine and Caucasia is the battle for India. Therefore, the question of an attempted invasion of India is not a hypothetical question at a distant date, but one of most immediate, practical consideration which Indian leaders must face, whether they like it or not."

Indians in Britain, who are close to the war, hoped that a common danger to all will make united action first on the part of the Congress and the Muslim League possible and then between India and Britain a practical possibility —Reuter.

Soviet Diplomats Leave Vichy

All Russian Consulates Throughout France Closed Down

MOSCOW, July 1

"Vichy is simply the "bonne a tout faire" (maid of all work) from Berlin," was the comment of M. Lozovsky, Vice-Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau on the action of the Petain Government breaking off relations with the Soviet Union.

M. Lozovsky said the reason given by Vichy was "the activity of members of the Soviet Diplomatic Mission and Consulates being injurious to order and to security of the State."

"The heroic French people have not anything to do with this action," he remarked, adding that it was an anti-national move.

Soviet Consulates throughout the French territory, occupied and unoccupied, are closed or on the point of being closed. A special train carrying the Soviet diplomats was leaving Vichy on Monday night.

Members of the Embassy have been requested not to leave the Embassy building pending their departure.

M. Lozovsky said that the German radio had declared that Britain, by placing herself beside the Soviet betrayed European civilisation. The German idea of civilisation, said M. Lozovsky, is Germany to be the boss of the whole of Europe and make all the others work.

If Britain betrayed this civilisation, she acted rightly. The British are a calm folk; they can take blows and give blows. It will be good for humanity if the "civilisation" of German racial theories is utterly destroyed. —Reuter.

Vichy Blocks Russian Credits

VICHY, June 30.

The Vichy Minister of National Economy and Finance has issued an order to the banks blocking as from to-day all credits held directly on account of the Soviet State or persons "physically or morally" domiciled in the Soviet Union and of persons of Russian nationality residing in France or in any foreign country.—Reuter

Spanish Govt. Cancels Petrol Ration Reduction

MADRID, June 30.

Following further discussion between the Spanish authorities and the British Embassy, the drastic reduction in petrol rations the Spanish Government announced on Sunday will not be enforced.

The respite has given great satisfaction because a curtailment would be bound to cause a sharp rise in the already high cost of living since the country's economy is largely dependent on road transport.—Reuter.

Remained Marooned For Five Months At Dakar

Story Of European Refugees Who Were Taken To French African Port

LISBON, July 1.

It is now possible to reveal how 700 refugees, including a former Spanish President, who on January 1 left Marseilles for Brazil and freedom, instead found themselves marooned aboard their ship in Dakar harbour for five months almost penniless and with little clothing.

The story is told by one of the passengers, who is now waiting to make a fresh start on his journey to Rio De Janeiro. Aboard the 8,000-ton French steamer "Alsina", there was also the one time Spanish President Senor Alcala Zamora, being in the third class and the refugees included many people once prominent in the public life of their countries—women, children and members of every trade and profession. There were priests, musicians, carpenters, hair-dressers, shoe-makers and clerks. The ship suddenly diverted to Dakar for an unknown reason.

Strange And Hard Life

"Most of us had lost our spare clothing, and were without means, but settled down to make the best of a weary desperate existence," said the passenger.

"It was a strange, hard life, most of us scarcely moving from our huge clamped dormitory. The weeks lengthened into months during which this prolonged nightmare was made tolerable only by mutual assistance.

Strong help the weak. Experience curbed the impatience of youth, tradesmen turned their talents to good account on this small community life. Shoes and garments were patched—professors taught Portuguese optimistically for use in Brazil.

"In the meantime the news of our plight had travelled and finally from relief organisations we were given 500 francs each and we were permitted ashore once a week. Each Sunday small boats took us off and the moment we stepped on land, there was rush to buy food before the shops small stocks exhausted. So our makeshift existence continued until this month, when we were sent to Casablanca, there to await another ship to Brazil. The Poles were more fortunate than their other shipmates as wealthy compatriot had guaranteed their passage money."—Reuter.

Churchill Had Offered To Help Soviet Long Before Invasion

LONDON, June 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic Correspondent wrote on June 23:

I understand that the offer of help to Russia referred to by Mr Churchill was made when Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, saw M Maisky, Soviet Ambassador on the 22nd morning.

Similar offers have been made to the Soviet on more than one occasion in the recent past, probably as accompaniments to the warnings which Mr. Churchill also disclosed that he had addressed to Stalin.

Government's decision to support Russia was taken, I understand, with the full support of Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister.

Germany's attack on Russia was preceded by no ultimatum or negotiations. The attack had already begun 2½ hours before Schulenberg, German Ambassador in Moscow, delivered the curt intimation that his country considered itself at war with Russia.

In London no doubt is felt that Hitler seeks to crush Russia and then to proclaim to the world that all Europe is ready for a Nazi peace while Britain alone stands in the way

As to Japan's position, on April 14 this year the Russo-Japanese Pact stipulated neutrality "should either the Soviet or Japan become the object of military action by one or more third powers"

The fact that Germany is attacking the Ukraine recalls the statement made by Hitler in 'Mein Kampf" that the Nazis would one day do so.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty To Fly To America

COIMBATORE, July 1.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty will leave Coimbatore on 14th July for Calcutta from where, it is understood, he will fly to New York to assume charge of his new office as the head of the Indian Purchasing Mission in America.—A.P.

The town and port of Bassein have been declared free from plague.

HOW BRITAIN "TOOK" LUFTWAFFE'S MASS ASSAULTS

American Observer's Conclusions

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Ingersoll's "Report on England" just published by John Lane gives the conclusions to which this trained observer came after a painstaking inquiry into the effects of Goering's first mass assaults and into the wartime organisations and spirit of the British people.

Mr. Ingersoll who is the Editor of the New York evening newspaper "P.M.", rejected any sort of official patronage or guidance. He went where he pleased and saw what he wanted. He wished his inquiry to be—as, in fact, it was—unfettered.

Mr. Ingersoll confesses that he experienced fear when he had his baptism of bombing. He is interested in fear because "that is the principal tool with which Adolf Hitler has conquered so much of the world." He adds:

"It is the Britishers' ability to cope with it and survive it, and learn that it is a headache and not a disease, that it is the important part of my confidence that the British will withstand and survive Adolf Hitler.

And there is absolutely no question that they survived the terrific dose he gave them in September and are flourishing under the dilute solution which seems all that he is currently able to administer."

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE YELLOW BEETLE

SHOOT HIM, CRAIG!
DROP IT, OR I'LL DROP YOU!
HELP ME, HE'S ---
2-16
Copr. 1940, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
TAKE CARE OF THIS MUGG, I'M GOING AFTER INSPECTOR WADE!
INSPECTOR DONAVAN! THIS ROD 'ERE, IT FELL OFF THE ROOF!

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